THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

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TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting in Philadelphia—The Pig Iron Product of 1868—Product of Rolling Mills—New Furnaces—Imports of Iron and Steel.

The American Iron and Steel Association met at their rooms, 322 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Thursday morning, fifty members being present. The President, E. B. Ward, of Michigan, spoke of the illness of the Secretary, Henry McAllister, and said that R. H. Lamborn had consented to act in his place. Mr. Ward gave an address touching some improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel as helping "to some extent in our competition with foreign countries," and suggested that "our foreign trade is still draining us of specie and bonds," and that we shall "find so large a share of our national debt will be held by foreigners as to cause our legislators to blush at their lack of foresight and statesmanship in permitting this country to be mortgaged to Europe as a compensation for the fashionable and demoralizing commodities we so lavishly import." He also regretted the growing tendency to idleness and want of respect for manual labor. The activity of the free trade element was alluded to, and the benefit of organization for our true interests, and for improved modes of manufacture, emphasized in his clear and forcible manner.

The Secretary's report was read by Robert H. Lamborn. We give an abstract as follows:

"Having already, through the *Bulletin* and by other publications, given to our members the results of our efforts, it is not necessary to again enter into those details, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Beecher and the Old Testament.

[illegible]

A SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

General Cass Wants to Know and Representative Foy Tells Him.

The following correspondence has taken place between Hon. David Foy, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and George W. Cass, President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. Mr. Foy has introduced an act authorizing the owners of railroad stock to vote by proxy, and to use and dispose of their own property in any manner they see fit.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, February 17, 1869.—*Hon. David Foy, House of Representatives, Harrisburg*:—The bill introduced by you as a supplement to the general railroad law of [illegible], is so framed as to meet the wishes and aims of the gamblers of Wall street to vote bought proxies. From your conversation with me on the subject, I inferred that you were opposed to all such schemes and devices, and therefore am led to believe that you have not fully considered the proceedings. I should be glad to have some indication what you wish to accomplish by the bill. Yours, truly, etc.,

G. W. CASS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February [illegible], 1869.—*George W. Cass, President, &c.*: I am in receipt of your favor of the 17th inst., asking what I want to accomplish by the passage of my bill [illegible]

[illegible]

I think that I have fully answered your questions. Yours, etc., DAVID FOY.

Incidents of the Rebellion.

[illegible]

Is Being Done.

[illegible]

What is Stolen.

[illegible]

The Beauties of Polygamy.

[illegible]

GRANT AND CABINET GOSSIP.

Who Will and Who Will Not be Called.

A great many persons are calling on General Grant offering him their advice. Sometimes he talks and sometimes merely listens. Those to whom he talks are not as reticent as he is. For if General Grant expresses an opinion to any one not as reticent as himself, it is pretty sure to get into the newspapers. Thus it seems that several gentlemen prominently mentioned for Cabinet positions are now considered disposed of negatively. In this list are included several leading New England names—Sumner, Adams, Motley and Senator Wilson. This disposes of nearly all the prominent timber for Secretary of State, Mr. Stanton having publicly announced that he is not in public life any longer. What other men are there, possessing the cool, well balanced judgment, and able statesmanship necessary for this position, who are, at the same time, men after Grant's own style? Who comes nearer to these requisites than William Pitt Fessenden? So philosophizes a correspondent of the New York *Times*.

The War Department is given to Schofield for the present, [illegible]

[illegible]

How the French Fatten their Poultry.

[illegible]

Supposed Traces of Man in the Paleozoic Age.

[illegible]

New Material for Bonnets.

[illegible]

HARRISBURG.

The Retrenchment Committee After the Civil Code Commission—The Pasting and Folding Imbroglio—The Vote on Increasing Members' Pay—The Appropriation Bill as Amended.

THE CIVIL CODE COMMISSION.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says: "Mr. Billingfelt, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, Wednesday morning took the Senate somewhat by surprise, by offering a resolution having for its object either the abolishing of the Commission to revise the civil code appointed by resolution of April, 1867, the modifying of the resolution so as to reduce the number of the Commission, or so as to make them all perform their duties faithfully. The resolution of 1867 authorized the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, and appropriated fifteen thousand dollars to pay the expenses, their report to be made within two years. Soon after the bill passed, the Governor appointed as Commissioners Messrs. W. N. Clay Hall, of Bedford; Judge Derickson, of Crawford, and Wayne McVeigh, of West Chester, at a salary of [illegible] each per annum. In April, 1868, the Legislature granted them until 1871 to finish their work, which is necessarily one of great labor if properly attended to. Messrs. Hall and Derickson have faithfully carried out the letter and spirit of the law appointing them, and not a word has been said in reference to either of them neglecting their trusts; but of their colleague much has been said aloud, and more whispered, as to his neglect of duty, [illegible]

THE PASTING AND FOLDING.

[illegible]

HOW THEY VOTED.

[illegible]

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILL.

[illegible]

[illegible] Napoleon Bonaparte's sayings and doings in exile, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

STATE NEWS.

Jacob Wertz, aged about forty years, committed suicide by hanging at his residence in Mountville, Lancaster county, on Wednesday, because he was fearful of losing some money which he had invested.

A colony of Washington county farmers (young men) left the vicinity of Ginger Hill on Monday last, intending to settle in Lynn county, Missouri.

The Erie *Republican* has again changed hands, and is now edited and published by Wm. P. Atkinson, late of the Erie *Dispatch*. The *Republican* is sound in politics and a spicy newspaper.

The Lewistown *True Democrat* says a new political party composed of Republicans and Democrats, called the "poor man's party," has been formed in Brown and Union townships, in Mifflin county. Secret meetings are held in the evenings. Its object is said to be to give poor men a fair chance for office, to compel the taxation of Government bonds and to crush out the moneyocracy generally.

Thirty children in the Soldiers' Orphan School at Jacksonville are down with the measles.

Andrew Baker, of Greene township, Erie county, a well to do farmer about thirty-five years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn on Thursday morning of last week. Disappointment in love is assigned as the cause of the rash act, the deceased having received a refusal from a young lady with whom he had been keeping company for five years.

Mercer county had two hundred and sixty-four schools in operation when the last school report was made, and had levied a tax of seventy thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars to support them.

The Titusville *Herald* says: "A young lady of [illegible], Crawford county, lately disappeared under mysterious circumstances. Soon after a trunk of unknown contents was left at the Buffalo depot 'to be called for.' No claimant appearing, and the box emitting a disagreeable odor, it was opened and the charred remains of a woman discovered. [illegible] Foul play is suspected, and the legal and police authorities are engaged in unraveling this horrible mystery."

Margaret Greenhalgh, of Philadelphia, aged sixty-five, was found drunk on the streets of that city, Friday, and removed to her home where she died.

Passenger trains will commence running over the Columbia bridge this week.

The Petroleum Centre *Record* promises to expose certain facts connected with the building of the new Venango County Court House, which it says is a "big thing on the taxpayers and for the County Commissioners." We fear the *Record* is influenced by partisan feelings. Its editor was recently elected a school director on the Democratic ticket.

George W. Gordon has been sentenced by the Lawrence County Court to twenty-one months imprisonment for bigamy. At the same Court Francis Linsley and Robert Jackson were sentenced to fifteen months each in the Penitentiary for larceny.

The Lawrence County Grand Jury has presented the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad "for encroachment upon the highway."

It is expected the Legislature will shortly make an excursion to the battle-field of Gettysburg, under the guidance of Col. J. B. Bachelder, who has made the position of the two armies during that memorable conflict a subject of patient research, and carefully collated the facts for a future history.

The members of Columbia Commandery of Knights Templar, of Lancaster, are making arrangements for taking an extensive trip through Pennsylvania and New York. The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania will hold its sixteenth annual conclave at Erie on the 8th of June. The Sir Knights of this city will attend this meeting, going by way of the Northern Central Railway to Sunbury, Pa., and from thence by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to Erie. From Erie they will come home by way of Niagara Falls, and perhaps pass over Lakes Erie and Ontario, stopping a short time in the city of New York, leaving that city in time to participate in the semi-centennial celebration of St. John's Commandery in Philadelphia, which takes place on the 12th of June.

ADELINA PATTI, after a series of three triumphs at Brussels, has left that city for Liege. The Belgians have been intensely enthusiastic about the diva. [illegible]

It is said that a young lady named Abbott, residing near Milwaukee, became possessed of an idea that she had a voice which was worth cultivating for the public benefit. Notwithstanding the obstacles of parents opposed to the project, a lack of means, and a total inability to read music, she left home with the intention of carrying her plan into effect. [illegible]

Mail boxes have been missed between St. Louis and Cairo for more than a year past, and detectives have been working up the case for some time. [illegible]

A COAL CUTTING MACHINE of a new form, worked entirely by hydraulic pressure, has been presented for examination to the London Institution of Civil Engineers, [illegible]

It is stated by a Paris correspondent that the exceptionally mild winter [illegible]

THE old pine coffin which contained the remains of Mrs. Surratt [illegible]

THE New York *Tribune* says: The testimony of the President of the Erie Railway Company before the Investigating Committee at Albany, acknowledging the bankrupt condition of the company, was considered a full justification of the Pennsylvania Legislature in preventing the Fort Wayne Road from being swamped by that concern. [illegible]

IT is said that two Philadelphians, General Vickers and Captain Alexander Hay, with Mr. Reilly, of Lancaster, have obtained permission to construct a railroad across the territory of Costa Rica from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. This road is to be subsidized by the Costa Rican Government, which is to have the privilege of purchase, at an assessed value at the expiration of forty years.

A FRIEND of Gen. Grant, who is in a position to know of what he speaks, says that Grant's Cabinet would not be known to the public until it is sent into the Senate. He said that there would be one member from Pennsylvania, but who, he did not know.

Trinity Church and Its "Hocus Pocus" Title.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am sorry to trespass upon "the time and inclination" of Mr. Isaac Craig, who, it seems, has no stomach for *a newspaper argument with an anonymous writer*, but who, while retreating from the field of controversy, lets fly a Parthian arrow, which has fallen somewhat short of its mark.

I am not aware that my proper signature would be any test of manhood, or of any public interest, and I certainly do not court *notoriety*, but my name is entirely at Mr. Craig's service, whenever he shall satisfy the Editor of the COMMERCIAL that it is not for the gratification of mere curiosity. I will go further, and accept Mr. Craig's correction, that he has relatives interred in Trinity Church yard, and that *all evidence of the fact has not disappeared.* For the rest he can publish "the list of the soldiers interred," although I shrewdly suspect, that in both cases, they will be found most numerous in the two lots Nos. 438 and 439, and the half lot No. 437, belonging to the First Presbyterian Church.

For the information of Mr. Craig and his sympathisers in his late gratuitous assault upon Trinity Church congregation, before the State Legislature, I propose now to supply the missing links in the chain of title, which all his researches did not enable him to obtain. The "*sort of hocus pocus*" by which he flippantly charges that Trinity Church congregation became possessed of all the ground occupied by them, except fifty feet, being part of lot No. [illegible], for which he allows us a record title, will presently appear to complete his discomfiture.

A brief abstract of title is all that is deemed necessary; Mr. C., and all other malcontents, have only to consult the record to obtain a copy of the whole of the original deed of conveyance, which they will find ample in its provisions for the desired purposes of Trinity Church congregation.

The said deed, duly acknowledged and recorded with all the muniments of title, will be found among the proper archives, in Deed Book C, page 270. It is dated the 24th of September, 1787, for two and one half lots of ground on Sixth street, running through to Virgin alley, and is from John Penn, Jr., and John Penn, Esq., of Philadelphia, late proprietors of Pennsylvania to certain trustees named, and in the words following, to-wit:

Unto the said John Gibson, John Ormsby, Devereux Smith and Nathaniel Bedford, their heirs and assigns, forever, in trust nevertheless, for and as a [illegible] for a [illegible] of religious worship and burial place for the use of said religious society or congregation, and their successors in the said town of Pittsburgh and the vicinity thereof, and in trust and confidence that they the said John Gibson, John Ormsby, Devereux Smith and Nathaniel Bedford, the survivors or survivor of them shall and will permit and suffer the said two whole lots and the said half lot of ground and premises hereby given and granted, and the buildings thereon hereafter to be erected, to be from time to time and at all times hereafter, forever at the disposal and under the care and management of the said religious society or congregation and their successors in the said town of Pittsburgh and vicinity thereof, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever. In witness whereof, the said parties have interchangeably set their hands and seals hereunto, date of the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered by John Penn, Jr., in the presence of us,

JOHN PENN, JR.,
PETER MILLER,
JOHN SPOONER.

[L. S.] JOHN PENN, JR.,
[L. S.] JOHN PENN.

Sealed and delivered by the said John Penn, in the presence of us,

JOHN F. MIFFLIN,
PETER MILLER.

It will thus be seen that the assailant of Trinity Church congregation before the Legislature of the State, charging them with trespass upon a valuable property, to which, he persists in saying, "*they have no title*," has impaled himself upon the horns of a very unpleasant dilemma. Either he is guilty of a gross and wilful perversion of the truth, or else, what is equally culpable, he has ignorantly thrust himself forward as a public accuser against innocent parties, for no better reason than that his "wish was father to the thought," and in this predicament I leave him.

A MEMBER OF TRINITY CHURCH.

A Plain Man's Idea.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR—I am glad, indeed, at the noble stand you have taken in favor of retrenchment and reform *vs.* corruption and extravagance in and about Harrisburg. Pour in the shot and shell upon them in all their vulnerable points, (and they are many,) and if that will not stop them, give them grape and canister. Our Legislature must be taught that the people are in dreadful earnest about this thing, and they are not going to have their money squandered by keeping up a set of bummers that are too lazy both physically and mentally to earn an honest living. This thing of feeding pigs out of the public crib must be stopped, and the sooner it is done the better, and unless our present legislators change their tactics they will find that their services will not be wanted any longer at the seat of government after their present term expires.

Q.

WESTERN farmers, possessed with the idea that sheep husbandry is not likely to be again remunerative—or, rather, that it will be less profitable than other branches of stock raising—have been slaughtering their flocks most unmercifully, in some cases to the verge of extermination, during the past winter. A correspondent in Michigan writes to a Boston wool house, that the slaughter in that State has been unprecedented, and must seriously curtail its next wool crop. Sheep there are of no account except for their tallow and pelts, and mutton is such a drug in the market that ordinary carcasses are selling at the rate of $1 a dozen to bologna sausage makers. He kindly offers to send a sample of the latter article; but the person to whom the letter is addressed is unfortunately no epicure or judge of such luxuries, but prefers his mutton "straight." Wool manufacturers can draw their own inference from these facts; and with them "to be fore-warned" is "to be fore-armed."

MUCH has been said of the bad policy of the Government in issuing firearms to the Indians, but Gen. Sanborn, in his recent lecture, expressed the opinion that the most deadly weapon which the Indian can use in his mode of warfare is the bow and arrow and the spear. The effective distance to which an arrow can be thrown is about eighty yards, and the speaker said that an expert warrior drawing these flint-headed shafts from his quiver, three at a time, can discharge them so rapidly that he will have the third arrow in the air before the first has reached its destination. At the Phil. Kearney massacre, eighty-two men and officers were killed in less than one hour, and only two of them were killed by bullets. From the traces of burnt powder about the wounds of these two, it was conjectured that after being disabled by arrows, they had shot themselves with their revolvers, to avoid falling alive into the hands of their cruel foes.

WITH the Cretan difficulty yet unsettled, Turkey is threatened with even greater troubles on the other side. The Shah of Persia, it is reported, is marching at the head of his army upon Bagdad, and the Sultan is pushing forward troops to meet him. In this new entanglement of the Eastern question there is involved no consideration of liberty, religious or political, and none of those features which have excited so much sympathy for the Greek insurgents. It is simply the culmination of the long quarrel between the two great Mohammedan powers; but though it is unconnected with the struggle between Moslem and Christian, it is more than probable that Russia is interested in the matter quite as much as in the demonstrations on the part of Greece. By secretly aiding Persia in this bold advance into the Sultan's dominions, Russia will favor her own purposes against the Porte, weakening her enemy and preparing for the grand stroke which will settle forever the question of Russian supremacy in the East.

DISPATCHES from Jefferson City, Missouri, say the investigation of the affairs of the Southwest Pacific Railroad is decidedly in favor of the Company. The report of the committee will be presented on Tuesday. It shows that nearly half a million has been expended in construction; that the Company have drawn on the State Treasurer for $150,000 less than they are entitled to; that contracts have been made for ties sufficient to carry them fifty miles west of Springfield, and for rolling stock to the amount of $151,000, to be delivered before July next. Over three thousand tons of rails are now en route to St. Louis, and arrangements have been made for two thousand five hundred tons more. It was also shown as an evidence of the good faith of the company that they have paid off old Fremont claims amounting to $165,000, while the law only required them to pay [illegible].

A STORY is told of McKean Buchanan, who is said to be one of the finest "poker" players in the world. While in Australia a few years since, Mr. Buchanan had a thrifty, speculative agent, who took the money at the door and generally kept it. The tragedian couldn't well afford to dispense with the man's services for so trifling a matter, so he artfully inoculated the peculative agent with a mania for this game of poker, which is said to be extremely fascinating, and when the agent had captured all the money at night Mr. Buchanan would skillfully and unfailingly win it all away from him during the next day. In this manner Mr. Buchanan redressed wrong, killed time, and introduced this singular and attractive game into the most remote corners of the civilized globe.

THE hostile Indians are rapidly caving in. A short time ago about one hundred of the relatives of the captive chiefs came to Gen. Sheridan's quarters, and others are coming. From all that has occurred it becomes still more evident that had the same old fogies been dealing with the Indian question at this time these wily old savages would have hoodwinked the Government and got out of the way, affording a splendid prospect of another Indian war in the spring. Santanta and Lone Wolf, in speaking with Gen. Custer, observed that he and the big chief (meaning Gen. Sheridan) were strangers to them and all the Indians in this country; that before this time they could do as they pleased, and got everything they asked for, but now there came a big chief and a fighting chief, who were not afraid of the Indians, and now they must change and do what the big white chief wants.

ANCIENT DUNGEONS under the site of the old Saxon and Norman castles at Guildford, England, have been uncovered by the corps of engineers which has been detailed for this work. One dungeon, 60 feet by 57 and 9 to 15 feet high, has been opened. It will hold six hundred persons. Six more dungeons are supposed to exist. Guildford, thirty miles southwest of London, is the chief town of Surrey county, and is on the river Wye in a break of the Surrey downs. It existed as a royal domain in the time of Alfred the Great, who bequeathed it to his nephew Ethelbert I. In the reign of Harold I, in 1036, Alfred, a royal prince, son of Ethelbert II, was seized at this place and confined in the dungeon. Six hundred of his Norman followers were also captured and slaughtered.

THE refusal of General Grant to ride with Andrew Johnson on Inauguration day, is not without a precedent. When General Jackson reached Washington, in 1829, the then President, Mr. Adams, refused to hold any intercourse with General Jackson on account of the Mrs. Eaton scandal, and on the morning of the 4th of March, when Jackson was sworn into office, Mr. Adams, instead of going to the Capitol, went from the executive mansion to a private dwelling. General Jackson rode to the Capitol alone and Mr. Adams took no part in the ceremonies.

Wanted, Information.

The New York *Tribune* says:

"The initial problem—How shall we keep our dwellings at a temperature varying but a few degrees from summer heat during the colder months of the year, without trouble and at a minimum cost?—seems to have at last been solved in the construction of a portable steam heating apparatus, in which the smallest amount of heat is converted into the greatest amount of warmth; or, in other words, intensity of heat is converted continuously into quantity of equalized, diffusable warmth. This result is obtained by raising a small, uniform quantity of water into steam at about the pressure of the atmosphere, or at a temperature a little above the boiling point of water, and recondensing it continuously around a series of tubes open at both ends, through which the cold air near the floor rises, constantly receiving an increase of warmth, is put into continuous circulation, and passed and repassed through the steam-heated tubes until the the proper degree of warmth in every part of the room is secured."

To obtain the object aimed, at we think few reflecting people would object even to additional cost. What an amount of saving might be made in the matter of doctor bills alone. Thus far, all the methods employed to secure proper ventilation have involved considerable cost with unsatisfactory results. Let us have more light on the subject. What does the apparatus cost?

IT has been said that the conquerer Timour, who was the terror of Europe and Asia in the fourteenth century, carried immense numbers of valuable manuscripts, the spoils of many libraries, to Samarcand, in Bokhara, the place of his death. The Hungarian traveler, Vambrey, who visited Samarcand a few years ago in the disguise of a Mahommedan dervish, could hear nothing of this collection and doubted its existence. It was hoped, however, during the recent occupation of the place by the Russians, something might be discovered in regard to the manuscripts. We have learned of no such result being attained, and, if the London *Spectator* is not misinformed, a part at least of the spoils of Timour have been found in the stores of the India Houses at London. It says:

"Oriental scholars all over the world will feel their blood quicken at the news that the library of Timour, collected in the course of his conquests has been discovered. Among other treasures are documents of extraordinary value connected with the biography of Mahommed. The discovery of this chest may probably cause a large part of Eastern history to be rewritten."

THE velocipede mania rages with unabated fury in New York, and has invaded Brooklyn. Schools of instruction are numerous; but we do not observe that the ladies have yet in public mounted the new vehicle, although in Paris nothing is more common. We shall soon see them, in common with the men, however, for in Brooklyn Mr. Burnham has lady classes, and we are told that Mrs. Burnham already rides with a degree of modest ease and skill, surprising to those who imagine that ladies cannot ride a two-wheeled velocipede without objectionable *exposes*. We are assured that the ordinary dress used by ladies on these calisthenic exercises is just suited for use in riding the bicycles, not half as much *expose* of the nether limbs being made as in the ordinary walking attire. Velocipedes are being manufactured now at the rate of a thousand a week, and that is about the tenth part of the orders received for them. One contract was made last week for the manufacture of 5,000 boys' bicycles, the juveniles having begun to bore their parents for velocipedes in such a manner as to drive them wild, and, of course, they must be gratified, or there will be no peace in the house.

THE horrible sufferings off the African coast of the wrecked crew and passengers of the bark Florence Nightingale, are recounted by the English journals. The twenty persons (including seven women) were nine days in an open boat, during which they drifted 290 miles under a tropical sun, and had only twenty pounds of provisions and not a drop of water all the time. Their provisions were soon exhausted and they began to drink sea water, which soon made a sailor, named Brown, crazy. When all the food was exhausted, they drew lots who should kill Brown before he died. The lot fell on a colored boy, who, however, refused. At that moment the Captain caught a fish, three pounds weight, having made a fish-hook from a woman's hair-pin, which he baited with a portion of a crab caught in some seaweed. While the fish was being devoured Brown expired, and was thrown overboard. Previous to this the crew and passengers had greedily sucked up some blood which came from Brown's body when the Captain bled him to moderate his frenzy; some crabs and butterflies were also voraciously devoured. They were finally rescued by an American whaler.

IN Maine there is considerable excitement in regard to capital punishment. The law, which has been on the statute book for many years, provides that a person convicted of a capital crime shall be sentenced to death, but that the sentence shall not be carried into execution until one year has elapsed after conviction. It was until quite lately the practice to pass the death sentence on murderers, and at the expiration of the prescribed year, the Governor simply neglected to issue a death warrant. In this way it came to pass that a large number of persons under sentence of death accumulated at the Thomaston State Prison, and though it was in the power of the Governor at any time to order their execution, the successive incumbents of the gubernatorial office neglected to take such a course. The questions which agitate the public mind and the Legislature is, shall capital punishment be abolished by law, as it is virtually in practice?

DATES from the City of Mexico to the 13th are received. Gen. Negrete on the 3d captured the city of Puebla. He issued a proclamation, but vacated the city on the 6th, on the approach of Government troops, taking the road to Matamoras. Gen. Bardi, of the Government troops, now holds Puebla. The report that Porfirio Diaz was implicated in this movement is untrue. The revolutionists at San Martin on the 6th levied a forced loan of 100,000 on the merchants. The revolutionary General Zepata, at Sisal, had fled, General Vargas having attacked the insurgents. The insurrection in Yucatan was local merely. A revolution was expected at Guadalaxara. There was considerable trouble between the military and civil authorities. The Governor has resigned, and the Courts had declared their inability to administer justice. A revolution has also broken out in Nueva Leon. Quiroga, with 200 well armed men, had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna. It was reported General Corona would be appointed Minister to Washington. General Canto had arrived at Durango.

THE ladies composing the Chicago Sorosis, at a recent meeting, after a lengthy debate, decided that it would be impossible for the Sorosis to attempt to project an institution for the purpose of training servants. They all admitted the want of some sort of training, but could not see their way out of the difficulty. We are sorry to note this inability to grapple and deal with a question that should be met by woman alone. It is in their own peculiar field, for, as yet, the male bipeds are not supposed to be proficient in the art of regulating purely domestic affairs. If the ladies composing the Sorosis, who know all the wants, and are the victims of the greater portion of the annoyances arising from the present "system," cannot devise some plan to mitigate the nuisance, we are tempted to ask of what use is the modern Sorosis?

WE observe in the Eastern journals accounts of deaths resulting from that horrible disease, hydrophobia. Three victims to the mysterious malady were recorded in Brooklyn recently. Two persons died of the disease in New York. In Cincinnati, a mad-dog inflicted injuries upon a score of people a few days ago, and although we have not heard of any evil effects resulting from the wounds inflicted in this instance, the death of a child from this malady is recorded. In nearly every instance the deaths followed the injuries at intervals of from eight to twenty days. In view of these facts, we are prompted to ask what protection the citizens of Pittsburgh have from the army of useless curs maintained in this city? Would it not be well to revise our law bearing upon this matter?

A CERTAIN fashionable lady residing on Fifth avenue, New York, recently discovered, on going to her chamber to dress for a party, that her diamonds, valued at half a million or thereabouts, had disappeared from a safe in her dressing-room. She applied to Tiffany for aid, and he recommended the offer of a large reward and no questions asked. Five thousand dollars was advertised for the return of the brilliants, and the next day came a note stating that they would be delivered at such a time in the presence of the lady and her husband only. The lady sent for a professional diamond merchant to test the stones, but instead of their being returned, there came another note upbraiding her with lack of faith in the honor of the thief, and stating that the stones would now be returned only in a vacant lot near Central Park. There a servant was sent the next day, and the diamonds returned.

AN excellent plan has been suggested for the establishment of a university at Cincinnati. There are five or six institutions now struggling on with a small fund each, which, if united, might become one institution with ample means. The proposition is that the McMicken University, the Cincinnati College, the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, the Astronomical Observatory, a high school, and perhaps the Farmers' College, with property valued at upwards of a third of a million dollars, shall join their funds and open the new university at once. The plan is to use the funds in the payment of competent teachers, and leave the erection of buildings to the future, instead of exhausting the treasury as is often done in putting up fine structures.

THE Augusta *Sentinel* is confident that the present cotton crop of Georgia will yield from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 in gold. It is a knowledge of this fact that prompts the cordial welcome at the hands of our merchants that Southern buyers are now receiving. They are able to be cash buyers, and that is just what the trade in the seaboard cities most want. Western merchants lag a little, and will probably not be on East in force until navigation is open. The South has no season, it being always open to market.

A WASHINGTON letter writer describes Mr. Motley, who was recently on the floor of the Senate, as a man above the middle stature, slim in figure, seems to be nearly fifty years of age, has a long head, well forward of the ears—the type of pioneers whether in letters, science, travel or material life; a greyish mass of hair, heavy eyebrows and full peaked beard; altogether a man of traveled, reflective and *distingue* appearance, as was remarked by several, before it was known who the stranger was.

A CORRESPONDENT of a German agricultural paper, who has been traveling through Turkey and Greece, gives a melancholy account of the state of agriculture in Greece. He says: "The Greeks have not the smallest inclination for agricultural pursuits: all they think of is commerce and speculation. The Government, too, leaves the country without the necessary means of communication, and the destruction of forests is carried on to such an extent that the want of water is every year greater, and cultivation becomes more and more difficult."

The Rodman Gun.

The Washington special correspondent of the *Evening Chronicle*, in yesterday's issue, makes the following *amende*:

"My dispatch of the 18th inst. contains a paragraph which does great injustice to your far-famed Fort Pitt Foundry, and the Government inspectors of ordinance connected therewith. The information was obtained from what was believed to be a source of undoubted reliability, but so far from being true in any particular, the whole was a batch of fabrications and utterly devoid of a semblance of truth. The oldest officers in the service, army and navy, are unremitting in their praise of the Rodman gun, which it richly deserves, and which is clearly demonstrated by its effectiveness in this country and in Europe. The difference in the price paid by the army and navy for fifteen-inch guns is owing to the difference in the amount of metal used in construction. Your correspondent is most happy to make this correction of a statement so pernicious in its effect."

THE amount of American Bonds now going to England and Germany, and more directly than even Cotton, affecting our Foreign Exchanges, in the New York market, is known to be on the increase, and, upon rapidly advancing prices in London and Frankfort. There is suspicion on the street that these markets have been partially manipulated for temporary speculation, through the cable from this side; and the facts that one or two parties are believed to be *bulling* both gold and the Government funds in New York, and that the price of the former is maintained against the current of the very Exchange created on United States 5-20s are alluded to as proof of this theory. But our own information, after proper inquiry both as to the nature of the orders and the actual present temper and demands of the English and German markets in regard to American securities, would lead to a somewhat different conclusion. The evidences of a reawakened interest and a substantial investment demand for our stocks abroad, are too numerous to be seriously questioned; and that this feeling has greatly stimulated speculation, at advancing prices, on both sides of the Atlantic, through branch houses and correspondents in New York, connected with London and Frankfort—and hourly communicating by cable—is equally certain; though few, if any, of these houses are directly related to the present singular position of the gold market.

SENATOR POMEROY, of Kansas, is not a model of purity, according to all accounts. It is probable he belongs to the class who don't like General Grant's "insular position." He is Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and did the Senate properly guard its honor he would be set aside. He is largely in a pet railroad scheme, for which he omits no occasion to attempt to smuggle in a subsidy. When he was attempting to smuggle a subsidy of $2,400,000 and 1,920,000 acres of land through the Senate for a road in which every Senator knows he is largely interested, and which his railroad friends admitted would put at least $100,000 into his own pocket, and much more into the pockets of relatives, he rose in his place, and, in the presence of his fellow Senators, denied that the road mentioned had ever received an acre of land, declaring that settlers had taken up most of that which was conveyed to the road by the letter of the law, and that the records of the Land Office would bear out his statement. The very next day Senator Conkling exhibited to the Senate, while in session, the official advertisement of Senator Pomeroy's road, offering 1,230,000 acres for sale—the exact number granted by the bill as it first passed.

WHEN Mrs. Senator Patterson found herself the "first lady in the land," she made this remark, which has been the key-note of the feminine department of the White House from that eventful day to the present time: "We are plain people, from the mountains of Tennessee, called here for a short time by a national calamity; I trust too much will not be expected of us." When Anna Surratt threw herself prostrate upon the floor of one of the ante-rooms of the White House, begging piteously to see Mrs. Patterson, she said: "Tell the girl she has my sympathy, my tears, but I have no more right to speak than the servants of the White House." When the "pardon brokers" trailed their slimy lengths everywhere about the mansion, they never dared to cross a certain enchanted pathway, and the face of any lobbyist set in this direction has always brought up in the end against a stone wall.—*Wash. Correspondent.*

A WASHINGTON letter describes Gen. Grant's house, inside, as follows: A homelike atmosphere pervades the house of General Grant. The parlors are elegant yet full of comfort. Everything in them is handsome, but nothing is too handsome to be enjoyed. The pictures on the walls are characteristic. There are portraits of Lincoln, Sheridan and Sherman. In the back parlor there is a large bust of Lincoln, and a portrait of a splendid horse. One side of the room is covered by a family picture, which some day will be historic. It contains portraits of the entire great family, painted by Coggswell. It is a beautiful outdoor picture, in which the General stands in full uniform, with his wife in graceful robes, sitting beside him, their four children grouped around them, all in natural attitudes, all looking what they are—a happy family.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois have affirmed the action of the Supervisors and municipal authorities of Chicago in assessing State and city taxes upon National Bank shares at their par value. There were other points involved in the case; but the main one was that, inasmuch as the real and personal property was assessed for State purposes at only one-third of its real value, it was unlawful and unconstitutional to tax bank shares at their full value. The Court sustains the act of the Legislature directing the assessment and the collection of the tax, and sustains the assessment upon the par value, affirming that so long as all of that particular kind of property is assessed in that manner the assessment is valid.

SAYS a Washington letter: There were never so many Southerners in Washington as now. "But they keep themselves somewhat aloof," said my friend, and he seemed to blame them most heartily for not mixing more freely with the northern people, and learning the true sentiments of the Yankee. At the Ebbitt House, a hotel owned by Willard, and which differs from Willard's in being less expensive and more comfortable, the Southerners make themselves at home. Most of them have some project which they wish to present to Congress, or are corresponding with reference to the investing of capital in the sections to which they belong.

WE have already called attention to experiments made in Algiers with a very remarkable Australian species of Acacia, (the Lopharetha,) and of its adaptability to the reclaiming of arid deserts, by covering them in a very short time with a dense forest growth. Seeds sown at Hyeres, in France, in May last, had reached a height of over ten feet, and a circumference at the base of nearly seven inches by November. The lateral branches stretched out nearly five feet, and the whole tree was of a beautiful pyramidal shape.

SOMEBODY who deserves the public thanks has introduced a bill into the Legislature of New York, providing that every stage or vehicle for carrying passengers and drawn by two horses shall not carry more than twelve passengers, and railroad cars twenty-four persons with driver and conductor; and every passenger shall be provided with a comfortable seat. Mr. Henry Bergh thinks that if the public and the press are in earnest, and really desire to abate the nuisance of packing public vehicles, they can procure the passage of this bill without delay.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Monongahela *Republican* writes: "There has been a great bugbear raised over the public Printing and other outside work of the Press, but it is all buncombe gotten up to cover over Legislative Extravagance. The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes in for a large share of abuse, and many a hard word is uttered on reading in its columns the daily comments on Extravagance at the Capitol. That paper is winning golden laurels for the independent course it has taken on the expense of our Legislature."

THE example of Goldwin Smith in proposing to deposit with the Cornell University his valuable historical library, has been followed by Professor Lyon Playfair, member of Parliament for the University of Edinburgh, who has written that the Government Museum of Science wishes to present to the Ithaca establishment a splendid cabinet of the cereals of Great Britain. Of this collection there are only two sets in existence. We also learn that Mr. Greene Smith, son of Gerrit Smith, has presented to the University his large and valuable collection of birds.

TRICHINA SPIRALIS.—This lively and interesting worm has made its appearance in a sailor's boarding house in this city and in the City Hospital. It is a peculiar fact that he paid his attentions exclusively to the boarders, and left the landlord alone. There is no occasion for popular alarm in regard to the disease that this worm causes. He only afflicts the eaters of raw pork. Cook well thy swine's flesh, therefore, O American citizen of German descent, and defy forty million trichinæ.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE time during which the earth has generated organic beings is small compared with the ages during which the world was a mass of molten rocks. The experiments of Bischof upon basalt show that our globe would require 350,000,000 of years to cool down from 2,000 degrees, which is the most intense heat we are able to produce, to 300 degrees Fahrenheit. And with regard to the period during which the first nebulous masses condensed to form our planetary system, conjecture must entirely cease.

WHILE in conversation, one day during the week, with a friend residing in the interior of the county, we learned that the fruit-growers in his and surrounding vicinities were greatly alarmed lest the fruit crop this season should prove a total failure. The long continued mild temperature has had the effect of placing the trees in such condition that the first cold snap occurring, of which we will probably have many, will undoubtedly exert a very disastrous influence upon their yield.—*Annapolis Republican.*

THE editor of the Newark *Courier* engaged Gen. Grant in conversation the other morning at his headquarters in Washington. The Tenure-of-Office law was discussed, and Gen. Grant strongly favored its repeal, remarking that "so far as he knew, every thief in the Government employ, and every ring which is engaged in debauching legislation, wanted the law to stand as it is." The statement is undoubtedly true, and in view of the facts we cannot believe that the Senate will refuse to sustain the action of the House in repealing it.

IT is stated that President Johnson intends, shortly after he goes out of office, to make a visit to Europe. The offer of a passage was lately made him by one of the German lines of steamers, and the offer was accepted by Mr. Johnson. It is his purpose, immediately after the fourth of March, to make a brief visit to Tennessee with the view of arranging his affairs, and he will sail for Europe about the first of April.

BEECHER says, "If every man that, within these twenty-four hours the world around, should speak the name of Burns with fond admiration, were ranked as his subject, no king on earth would have such a realm; and if such a one could change a feeling into a flower and cast it down to his memory, a mountain would arise, and he should sit upon a throne of blossoms, now at length without a thorn!"

Murder and Robbery Near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—One of the most horrible tragedies ever known to have occurred in this vicinity took place Friday night, three miles northeast of Raleigh Springs, about twelve miles from this city. Three unknown white men went to the house of Colonel Tom Dickens, while he and two men named Wilson and Humphrey were eating supper, about seven o'clock, knocked at the door, which was opened by Humphreys, when without a word he was shot through the body. Simultaneously with the shot Colonel Dickens and Wilson rose from the table, when the assassins, with knives and pistols in their hands, rushed into the room, putting out the lights, and commenced firing at Dickens and Wilson. Dickens received one ball in the body, and with Humphrey managed to crawl out of the room, and made their way to a neighbor's, when the alarm was given. The neighbors were aroused and went to Dickens's house. In the yard near the front door the body of a negro woman, Colonel Dickens's servant, was found. Wilson's body was found in the room with eight shots through it, and literally cut to pieces. Humphrey was also found badly wounded, he having secreted himself after getting into the yard. After consummating the bloody work, the assassins plundered the house, taking everything of value, and rifling the pockets of Wilson and the negro. They then took two valuable horses from the stable and made their escape, since which nothing has been heard of them, although the country was aroused and diligent search made by the citizens and police of this city.

HON. JOHN STANTON GOULD, in a paper on the cattle disease, before the Social Science Convention in Albany, said that but few persons had an intelligent conception of the meat question. The consumption of beef in France was 910,000 tons; in England, 1,630,000 tons; and in the United States, 2,000,000 tons. One of the principal sources of supply of cattle to the Eastern States and New York was Texas. When the war broke out Texas had only 3,000,000 of cattle. There were now 12,000,000 head of cattle in that State. The total supposed value of all the cattle in the United States was $1,000,000,000, and the total annual consumption amounted to 50,000,000 head. In New York alone there was $32,000,000 worth of meat annually consumed, beside 63,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at $33,000,000; 72,000,000 pounds of cheese, valued at $14,000,000; and 29,000,000 gallons of milk, valued at $7,000,000; a total of $55,000,000. While such enormous consumption was going on with a regularity of supply which was marvelous, the articles of necessity passed through the hands of many different traders; he thought, therefore, that the interests of the community imperatively demanded some legislation for the protection of the public.

THE Hon. De Witt Clinton Senter will become Governor of Tennessee by virtue of his office as President of the Senate of that State, on the 25th inst., the day on which Gov. Brownlow's resignation takes effect. Mr. Senter is comparatively a young man, being only thirty-five years old; but is said to be a gentleman of marked ability, who has had much experience in public affairs. He was educated as a lawyer, and has been connected with either one or the other branch of the Legislature most of the time since he became of age. From the yeas 1857 to 1862 he was a member of the Lower House; and since the Legislature met in 1865, he has been a prominent member of the Senate, of which he is now President. Mr. Senter was a staunch loyalist during the war, and met with much rough treatment at the hands of the rebels.

IT appears highly probable that the Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., is destined to be a prosperous institution. Its income for the present year is upwards of $87,000. By the act of incorporation the whole amount of agricultural land scrip to which the State was entitled for educational purposes under the act of Congress was directed to be sold for the benefit of the University. The amount of scrip was between 900,000 and 1,000,000 acres; it was all purchased by Mr. Cornell for about $400,000. The entire title to this property was offered to Mr. Cornell for $540,000. He voluntarily offered to purchase it and to turn over all the profits to the benefit of the University. The profit on this scrip will, in his opinion, ultimately reach $2,000,000, every dollar of which will go into the "Cornell Endowment Fund." The amount permanently invested as the gift of Ezra Cornell, including real estate, books and minerals, will thus exceed $2,500,000.

THERE is a singular claim now pending before the House Military Committee. Some time ago a bill was introduced "for the defense of the Northeastern frontier." Its provisions were unknown; but when it came to be examined it proved to be a bill for the benefit of the Atlantic and Northeastern Railroad Company, amounting to nearly $1,000,000. The claim for this large amount is trumped up in this wise: During the Revolutionary war the State of Massachusetts, which at that time embraced both Maine and Massachusetts, loaned the General Government some $300,000 or $400,000. The money was refunded long ago, and the claim now pending is for interest accruing on the original amount, said to be due Massachusetts and Maine.

A San Francisco letter gives an alarming account of the ravages of small pox throughout the State. It says the streets are filled with funerals, and the grave-digger has his hands and graves full. In some cases burials are made by night. Despite every precaution the contagion remains as deadly as ever, and though it can scarcely be said to be increasing, its decline is hardly perceptible. All the pest houses are full. In some cases vaccination seems to have entirely lost its power, and men, women and children with vaccine scars on their arms as large as a twenty-shilling piece, have fallen victims to the epidemic. Whole families have died, but the plague spot of the State thus far has been the town of San Juan, in Monterey county, some 100 miles from San Francisco. Out of a population of one thousand, four hundred were taken down with small pox, and of these four hundred persons, one hundred and sixty died.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* is authority for the following dish of gossip: "Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant called yesterday on Mrs. Benjamin F. Butler—not on the General, as the dispatches this morning had it. At the time of the call the General was in the House, speaking on the army bill, and replying 'Yes' to the query, 'Did he mean to nominate Gen. Grant for the Presidency in 1872?' A singular coincidence, but not at all significant. I learn from good authority that overtures for a social peace and recognition have been persistently made by Butler for some weeks past, and so importunely that Gen. and Mrs. Grant have been compelled, for the sake of etiquette, to respond, and hence the visit."

THE recent troubles in Cuba have sent a great number of emigrants from that island to New York. These comprise some of the most intelligent residents from Havana. So numerous have these Cuban refugees become that a weekly newspaper in their interest, and of the insurrectionary movement in Cuba, has been started. It is called the *Boletin de la Revolucion*, and gives a complete digest of the latest Cuban news. A society of Cuban ladies has likewise been formed, whose purpose it is to raise funds to procure necessaries for the hospital service of the Cuban patriot army. A president, vice-president, secretary, vice-secretary and treasurer have already been selected from among these dark-eyed *houris* of Havana.

KENTUCKY is preparing to receive the traitor Breckinridge with open arms. The proposition is to run him for Governor, and the Louisville *Courier* wants it understood that:

"The Radical organs may rest assured of one thing—*they* will have no voice in deciding whether John C. Breckinridge shall or shall not be elected to office in Kentucky. *That* question, the Kentucky Democracy, consulting General Breckinridge, will settle for themselves. They want no Radical advice, they heed no Radical threats or warnings, and they will tolerate no Radical obtrusions."

MR. STANTON, formerly Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Charities, says that State alone expends more than $4,000,000 per annum for her charities. He says the expenditure for the nation was sixty millions; of this forty millions by public charities. He believed that, with the exception of some localities, pauperism is not on the increase in the United States.

THE *Tribune* contemplates the "new departure" serenely. "For ourselves," it says, "we contemplate serenely the advent of an administration that will be independent of politics *so far as mere politicians are concerned.* We have seen so much of the 'caucus,' the 'delegation' business, the 'making of public opinion,' the aggressive, eager rushing of incompetent men demanding in an imperious manner to be conciliated and honored, that the change will be for the best."

GENERAL BUTLER ON MILITARY COMMISSIONS.—A person in conversation with General Butler recently brought to his attention the removal of the body of Mrs. Surratt. "She was an innocent woman," the General said, unhesitatingly. In reply to a remark that her case showed the truth of the saying, "Military commissions are organized to convict," he said. "Yes; I sent persons to military commissions when I intended them to be convicted; when I wished them acquitted, I did it myself."—*Boston Traveller, Feb. 16th.*

THE rival operators of Wall street have had a hard tussel in the Gold Room. The "bulls" have thrown up the sponge and succumbed. The "bears" were too much for them, with our bonds going up in Europe and American securities becoming favorites in all foreign markets. The decline in the premium was a marked and comparatively rapid one. A gold dollar is now worth just 134¾ cents in greenbacks, or a greenback dollar is worth just seventy-five cents in gold.—*New York Herald.*

IN a paper read before the Social Science Convention, at Albany, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., took the ground that the claims of women to the suffrage were unanswerable, and seemed to regret that the negro and the Chinaman should be enfranchised before them; regarding, as he did, the sudden elevation of the negro as a portentous experiment, and as one likely to lead to a still further deterioration in the purity of the ballot box.

SOME valiant Cincinnatians, full of the stories which have found their way into the morning papers of that city, about foot-pads, highway robberies, etc., were out on one of the avenues the other night, when they discovered a dark object moving toward them. Instantly they took to their heels, but returning, were again attacked, and having discharged their revolvers at it, again left the scene precipitately. The next morning a dead cow, perforated with several bullets was found in the street.

A well known Philadelphian, now in Europe, writes "I am glad to report to you that Mr. Rogers has made a most successful statue of Mr. Lincoln. It is in all respects a great success, and this is the opinion of Mr. Fell, Mr. Jessup, and others who are competent to judge. The likeness is admirable, and the position striking and effective. It will do all concerned great credit, and will be an ornament to Philadelphia."

THE fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in America is to be celebrated, in Philadelphia, on the 26th of April next, and will be one of the most imposing demonstrations ever made by any order. It is estimated that not less than 20,000 men will be in line, representing all sections of the country, and presenting an aggregation of the brotherhood never before achieved in the United States.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869.

THE BARNACLE MOVEMENT.

Among the remarkable movements of the times, perhaps the most noteworthy, at the present juncture, is the movement among the barnacles. At no period in the history of the country, certainly not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, has there been such extraordinary evidence of energy evinced by the army of barnacles who have, from time to time, found a haven of rest on the ship of State. The entire body of barnacledom appears to be persuaded by but one object, to die in the service of their country. That portion of the family which, during severe gales, went to the bottom, or were compelled to seek safer shelter by an unusual stress of weather, by some unaccountable means manage once more to reappear. Whether to ascribe this phenomenon to the recent convulsions which [illegible] to the dawn of the millenium, or to the same laws which transform an ugly caterpillar into a beautiful butterfly, we are at a loss to determine. When General [illegible] asserted that he witnessed the uprising of hundreds of well preserved skeletons that had been buried in Peruvian soil many hundred years, many very knowing people avowed their disbelief of the story. But when the truthfulness of the statement was corroborated by a cloud of witnesses, the scoffers were compelled to admit that they had entirely forgotten the peculiar properties of Peruvian soil, which operates on the dead nearly, if not quite as effectively, as Peruvian bark upon the living. With the remembrance of this story fresh in our minds, we are not disposed to doubt the possibility of the preservation of the *ante bellum* barnacles by some similar process. If we accept this theory, it would not be difficult to perceive wherein their resurrection, like that of the Peruvian "mummies," [illegible] of another era, or the final dissolution of our earthly fabric. Perhaps, however, the last supposition would be nearer the truth, and more in accord with the laws of nature and the meaning of the English language. According to Webster, the word barnacle signifies a "shell-fish; goose; an iron on a horse's nose." If we may accept this definition as correct, and the evidence should be found to favor the assumption of our first proposition, it follows that the ancient barnacles have taken on the guise of geese.

Leaving pure speculation to those who have more time to devote to it, let us say at once that Webster died too soon. Had he lived to the present day, he would have defined barnacle thus:

[illegible]

This, it will be admitted, covers the modern meaning of the word. Webster does not. As far as he goes, we admit that Webster is correct, but he does not go far enough. Webster did not foresee the war, else we would have had ample definitions of the words "copperhead," "Confederate," and a score of others, while the definitions of the words "traitor," "patriot" and "loyalty" would have been altered in such a manner as to conform to recent American history. However, we are diverging from our original aim, which was simply to note the progress in the barnacle movement.

General Grant's career, if it proves anything, proves that there is one thing superior to great talent, ability, conception and execution, namely the ability to select the brilliant, the steadfast, the reliable and the readiest agents possible, all these for the accomplishment of the desired object. It is this rare judgment, this skill in divining human character, that has made him what he is. It is the dread that he contemplates exercising this virtue in behalf of the public good, that has caused the present excitement among the barnacles that cling to the ship of state like a sponge to a rock. We are aware of the injustice our comparison does the sponge, for the sponge, low as it is in the scale of creation, performing the part of a connecting link between animal and vegetable life, is of greater service to the world than the political barnacle. Will Grant exercise his judgment in the selection of his officers? Will he exact of the responsible officers a rigid compliance with the law? In a word, will all the perquisites, side fees and pickings that have hitherto [illegible] and been appropriated by the barnacles, be directed into the proper channel? Will they go into the public coffers? Not if the barnacles can help it. Not if cunning, craft and the combined efforts of the army of barnacles can avert the disaster that threatens to dislodge them.

We are not versed in conchology. We have never got down to the dissection of snails and barnacles, but of the two we admire the snail the most, simply because he is the more independent and carries his habitation on his back and is cautious, while your barnacle floats or sinks, at the mercy of every wave. In this respect, we confine the term barnacle [illegible] with the men who trim his sails to suit the emergencies of the political current. The only query is, will his efforts avail him anything with the incoming administration? We think not. Concerning the movement among that portion of the family that followed and fell off the vessel's side before the war—who preserved the happy position commonly and appropriately termed the "[illegible]" during the war, we have even less faith. Like the [illegible] skeletons of the departed Peruvians before mentioned, we are convinced that the convulsions which have thrown them to the surface will also plant them so deep that the longest and biggest auger of the most intrepid modern politician will never find them.

THE GERMANS AND IRISH IN NEW YORK.

There is a class of people who cannot avoid mixing religion with politics. In some cases that we can think of, the mixing is judicious and commendable, as, for instance, where the politics are bad, and the religion good, or where both are good, but where the religion is of an indifferent quality, and the politics bad, the result is worse than absurd. It is execrable. It is very true that the religion that won't bear practical, every day usage must be built upon a very fragile foundation, and is entirely unfit for any use. At the same time, it must be admitted that, as a general thing, religion and politics do not go together [illegible]. We don't believe politics, generally speaking, can be made a hand-maid of religion. We fear that in the end the hand-maid would don the ministerial garments, [illegible]. Therefore we would prefer to take our politics "straight" and without mixing. However, as it is merely a matter of taste, we do not propose to prevent others from diluting their religion with politics, or adding more "body" to their politics by infusing a little of religion. This, it seems, is the custom of the thoroughly orthodox New York *Express*, and a large proportion of the [illegible] voters of the Nineteenth ward.

But the orthodox politicians of New York are not disposed to reciprocate these liberal sentiments. In their opinion, the politics that cannot boast a religious basis are not worth a continental copper. It is remarkable that this feeling finds expression absolutely necessary in New York at the present juncture. There must be a crisis in New York politics. We have long inclined to the belief that a political crisis was imminent among the piously disposed voters of the Nineteenth ward, but until quite recently did not apprehend the sudden development. The development, it appears, has been wholly brought about by "the Dutch." In using this term we must not be supposed to fall into the popular error of classing the Germans with the "Dutch." Ethnology, in this case, must yield to custom, and it is the custom to term every Russian, Dane, Swede, Norwegian, Pole and Hungarian who comes over to our shores a "Dutchman."

Whatever may be said of the Germans, it cannot be denied that as a rule they are a liberty loving people. Their social customs, politics, teachings and literature, [illegible] in a thousand different ways. [illegible] They have wrested concession after concession from their rulers. And where they failed they had the courage to confess it, and to submit to the penalty incurred with a heroism that commands the admiration of the world. As a rule your progressive German is not a pliant instrument for priestcraft. Something else than dry doctrines is taught in the Turnverein hall. Liberty, equality, free government, independence, are their watchwords. These watchwords do not meet the approval of the orthodox voters who constitute the vanguard of the Democracy in the Nineteenth ward. They have been so long accustomed to the club, the sling-shot, knife and pistol, that they have come to rely upon them solely as the most powerful arguments. Naturally they view with distrust and alarm the increasing influence of "the Dutch."

The election of Carl Schurz affords the leaders of the aforesaid voters an opportunity to open their batteries upon the "Dutch infidels," "Dutch Dukes," and "Red Republican Atheists." It is a remarkable fact that all the nursery stories of hobgoblins invariably locate the "bugaboo" at a distance. The orthodox voter of New York, who roots upon the club, enjoying his "dudeen" in a moment of relaxation, is pointed to the West. The West, say the politico-religious enthusiasts, is going to the dogs. They have elected that Dutch, "Red Republican Atheist, Carl Schurz." This is what it will come to here directly. The disguise is very flimsy. It was not necessary to aim a blow at the Germans of New York slap over Carl Schurz's head, although Carl will scarcely mind it, or deign to indulge in so much as a shrug. The contest between the Germans and Irish for the supremacy of New York has fairly set in. It is useless to conceal the fact. What piety the politico-religious enthusiasts may possess themselves, would be better employed in reforming than in attempts to divert the attention of the public from the real issues at stake. This exercise might be [illegible] to with advantage in other places as well as in New York.

A COMMENTARY FOR FREE TRADERS.

For nearly a quarter of a century, the advocates of free trade have illustrated their strongest arguments by pointing us to the open principle adopted by Great Britain. Were they in want of an illustration with which to demonstrate the evils following in the wake of "protection," there was the history of England in the beginning of the present century. Did they desire to demonstrate the benefits which flowed from free trade, we were pointed to the influence which operated like magic upon the looms of Lancashire from 1847 down to the present period. The history of England, in brief, embodied all that was evil in a tariff, and reflected the endless blessings abounding in free trade. Argument, reason, logic were of no avail as long as England could be used as an illustration. Now that it is intimated that their illustration is about to fail them, what will become of those who built their arguments on British experience, and British free trade?

When the battle between protection and free trade was fought in England, Cobden made open the popular wave by dwelling upon the injustice inflicted upon the cotton factors, and the wrongs which oppressed their operatives. Disraeli was then a comparatively new hand at the political bellows, but young as he was, his age and experience in political warfare enabled him to blow up some of the greatest reputations in England. Like the crisis of 1861 in our own country, the free trade discussion overwhelmed and apparently firmly seated reputations remorselessly, and replaced them with new ones even more brilliant. The free trade orators drew the material for the greater portion of their arguments from Lancashire. The mills of Manchester furnished the ammunition. They, in their turn, looked upon the factors throughout the country. Nothing could withstand the assaults of Cobden and the pleadings of [illegible]. Free trade won the day.

Now we are told that the idea has at last dawned upon the minds of the Lancashire factors that free trade is ruining their business. It has been hinted that the sympathy between the British intellect and the British stomach is of the most delicate nature. But the sympathy between the British pocket and the British brain is still more active. The fact that the cotton trade has declined to an immense extent, and that the capital invested in the manufacture of cotton goods is gradually but surely diminishing, produces a very depressing effect upon the loudest advocates of British free trade. They admit, with a [illegible] of the head, that something must be done immediately, and that something, they are "inclined to believe, should be a return to the protective system."

When Lancashire machinery and operatives excelled all rivals, England did not afford them a large enough field for the full display of their superiority. They demanded and obtained free trade. For a brief season everything was lovely. "Then a change came o'er the scene." The American war operated largely against English capital and caused considerable distress among British operatives. In addition to this drawback, the people of the United States gradually acquired the theory that they could spin their own cotton and save money by the process. The London *Times*, in discussing the subject, employs the following pertinent language:

> [illegible]

Perhaps the discussion which is now attracting the attention of the English students of political economy may prove beneficial to the earnest American inquirer after truth. We are not so old but we can learn something from the experience of others; therefore we commend this scrap of history to the careful study of the American advocates of free trade.

The Pittsburgh *Post*, we fear, is incapable of seeing extravagance when its own party are guilty of committing or proposing it. The most extravagant proposition of the present session at Harrisburg was brought forward by Mr. McMiller, of Montgomery county, who moved to add five hundred dollars to the pay of each member, which would thereby be increased to fifteen hundred dollars. The additional expense to the Treasury would be *sixty-six thousand dollars*. This most extravagant proposition was voted down, eighteen of the thirty-eight Democrats—or more than one-half of the Democrats in the House, voting in its favor. Of the sixty-two Republicans, but ten went for it. Had the relative strength of the parties in the House been reversed, the proposition would have been carried. Now since facts the *Post* makes no account of, neither does it seem to know that every measure of extravagance at Harrisburg finds in the Democratic representatives its most cordial supporters.

Gen. Grant, within a few days, is reported to have spoken very distinctly against retaining the Tenure-of-office law. "If they do not repeal the law, I certainly cannot make any changes. I cannot remove a man without making charges of a character which would blast his reputation, and that would not be very agreeable, you know, and the result will be that the men who hold office now will continue to hold them until the end of the term, no matter what my desires may be. Of course, this will save me all this office hunting boring." This fully sustains our remark of yesterday, that if the law stands the changes in office will be made very slowly.

A [illegible] from Harrisburg says that Ex-Gov. Curtin and Gen. Cass have lately spent some time together, and that though the result of this interview is not definitely known, "enough has been ascertained to lead to the belief that Gen. Cass will, in the event of a nomination, so manipulate the affairs of his road as to give the Erie its connecting link with the great West."

It is reported that Gen. Grant has assured Congressman Dickey, of the Lancaster district, that Pennsylvania will have a representative in the Cabinet. A month ago Gen. Grant was authorized to say that, if he concluded to give Pennsylvania a Cabinet officer, he would make the offer to Gov. Curtin.

Although Spain is making great efforts to put down the insurrection in Cuba, it is almost certain that she will fail. The insurgents have consolidated their forces, which are increasing in numbers, are directed with considerable skill, and generally with success. The independence of Cuba may be discussed now as an event to happen at no distant day. The ultimate destiny of the island, however, is a question far less easily determined. But it cannot be disguised that the tendency is and will be strongly towards a union with the United States, the immediate annexation party being even now neither few in numbers nor weak in influence. It is tolerably safe to say that this is to be one of the live questions of Grant's administration.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says it is in possession of information of such an authentic character, as to lead to the belief that the Cabinet slate as already made up, has the name of the Hon. Wm. Dennison on it for Postmaster General.

Important Railroad Movements.

It would seem from recent developments that the alliance between the Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads is not a very close one. We learn from the Cincinnati *Gazette* that Jay Gould is traveling in a special train with the officers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the inference is drawn that the Erie company are negotiating with the Fort Wayne Company for the privilege of laying a third rail on the track of the latter from Mansfield west, which would give Erie a broad gauge to Chicago. This would make Erie a strong competitor of the Pennsylvania Central for the through traffic of the West. Pending this negotiation with the Fort Wayne Company a bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature in the interest of the New York and Erie Company, which provides that whenever any person shall hold any power of attorney, authorizing the holder thereof to vote at any election for directors or managers of any railroad company in the name and for the owner of such stock, such power of attorney, if found within sixty days prior to the time fixed by law for such election, shall be deemed and taken to be a full power to such holder to attend any meeting of stockholders of such company, and to vote for the stock owner of such stock as he may hold powers of attorney from, and to vote upon any amendment to the charter of such company, or other matter submitted for the consideration of the stockholders thereof. General Cass's proxy bill seems to have been buried in committee, as nothing has been heard of it since its reference.

The contest between the New York trunk roads and the Pennsylvania is more vigorous than ever, and a general slashing of freight tariffs has been going on during the past few days. On the westward bound freights the rate has been cut from 35 to 20 cents per one hundred pounds, and eastward bound freights are expected to share in the reduction. It is also suggested that the passenger rates will be largely reduced. The New York roads commenced the cutting down of rates, and the Pennsylvania Central promptly reduced their rates to the lowest New York figures, and are determined to make further abatement if necessary to retain the large traffic they now possess.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Central is negotiating for the purchase of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette railroad. A railroad meeting held at Xenia, Ohio, on Wednesday, in the interest of the New York Central road developed a determination to build another road from Xenia to Cincinnati by way of Dayton.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, on Thursday, ratified by a vote of five to one the lease of the road and its connections to the Erie Company. The latter Company agrees to pay the former eight per cent. dividends for the first three years, and thereafter the income will be equal to thirteen per cent., ten per cent. of which is to be paid to the stockholders and three per cent. invested in the bonds of the Company at par.

We are slow to believe all the statements made by Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, but enough is known to warrant an immediate and thorough investigation of the matter, in order that the people may know where the real blame lies, and provide for the prevention of similar outrages in future. Although we are tired of the theory that flaps the wings of the American Eagle incessantly in the face of all Christendom, it is nevertheless a humiliating fact that our Government does not protect its citizens, and too rarely resents the insults and outrages perpetrated upon them by foreign powers. It is not necessary to waste paper in proclamations in the matter. We are abundantly able to punish insults aimed at our flag or citizens. Supposing, instead of submitting to them quietly, the Government proceeds to act with the energy usually exercised in other matters of public importance, even to the extent of burning a trifle of powder?

The Senate of Wisconsin has passed a resolution giving the assent of that State to the formation of a new State "from that portion of Wisconsin lying north of the line commencing at the mouth of the Menominee River, thence running up the center of said river until it strikes the dividing line of townships number 33 and 34 (see Lapham's map of Wisconsin), thence west on said line to the center of the Mississippi river, and that portion of the State of Michigan bordering on the same, and on Lake Superior and Michigan and Green Bay." The population of the territory [illegible] is very sparse, but the country is covered with dense forests of pine. For agricultural purposes it is not regarded as worth much, but for lumber it is of great value. The Upper Peninsula of Michigan, called the Lake Superior region, it is proposed to unite with the Wisconsin cession. The two will make a State of about the area of Indiana.

[illegible] of railway, a third rail in single line, and various other devices have been suggested and tried for the purpose of arranging through freighting facilities from the Atlantic seaboard to the Western interior without breaking bulk. This has finally been accomplished by a very cheap and [illegible] invention. Last week, a train of twelve cars loaded with merchandise for Chicago, St. Louis, &c., started from Boston, via the Grand Trunk and connecting lines. The wheels are made to shift on the axle to the width of any required gauge, being fixed in the necessary place by keys, which are easily removed when it becomes needful to shift gauge at any station. A large number of cars are in construction on this plan which are of course to be applied as well to passenger as to freight cars.

The Spaniards are proverbially slow learners, still one would think that they have had sufficient time to learn the lesson taught by universal history. That they have not is attested by the clamors of the Spaniards in Cuba for blood. Their loyalists, [illegible] with and threaten the Captain General alternately. We have no doubt they would crucify the insurgents had they permission to do so. To the credit of Dulce be it said, their bloody disposition is not gratified. But that does not lessen their hatred of, or determination to wreak their revenge secretly upon the prisoners in their power. In this respect they bid fair to outrival the atrocities of the tories during the American revolution, with the probabilities that their career of cruelty will produce a similar result.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says "the citizens of Philadelphia have submitted to a great deal from the Legislature, but there is a point where patience ceases to be a virtue; and the boldness and impunity with which rascality has been carried on at Harrisburg this winter indicates that it is high time that a determined resistance to legalized outrages should be made, and the political jobbers, who misrepresent us at the State capitol, should be taught that the people have some reserved rights which even legislators are bound to respect." The *Telegraph* specifies the bill to incorporate the "Continental Weighing Company of Philadelphia," which grants the right, without consent of the city, to erect scales wherever the company may select.

The Illinois House of Representatives has adopted a resolution to investigate the truth of the various reports concerning the supposed corruption of members in the passage of bills. This looks as though the Sucker State was not behind in certain peculiarities which so distinguish some of the other States. Remarking on the proposed investigation, the Chicago *Tribune* thinks nothing can come of it, for the Senate "the lobby never pay their money until a job is perfected. It must go through both Houses and over the Governor's veto before the greenbacks change hands. No cure, no pay, is the rule of those astute gentlemen who practice before committees and legislators." From this it would seem that Illinois is behind in one respect—pay, cure or not, being the latest fashion.

"Z. S. P." warns the *Tribune* that "enough has been developed to show that neither this Congress nor the one that is to be its immediate successor, intends to do anything to improve our financial condition." Under the circumstances, we think Congress should be commended. Out of one hundred and thirty odd schemes submitted for its approval, very few were found to be better than [illegible]. Congress wisely forbore to contract a headache in the fruitless effort to comprehend the contradictory plans proposed, and did what "Z. S. P." ought to do under similar circumstances—took time and a cigar to consider the matter. In the meantime, the public thank them for not making matters worse by experimenting.

Gen. McCandless has written a letter to a brother Democrat relative to the Gubernatorial contest, in which he says: "In this contest I am entirely unselfish, and young enough to be magnanimous. If Gen. Hancock will agree to accept the nomination of our party, my feelings shall be to decline to be a candidate, and ask my friends to [illegible] and support him. The Democratic party should have learned by the bitter experience of the last few years, that in council, in either State or National Convention, [illegible]." The General evidently don't intend to be pushed aside by the [illegible].

Gen Dix's card, we presume, will convince those inclined to be governed by mawkish sentiment in the discussion of the Turco-Greek question, that something more than mere prejudice is requisite in governing the policy of the United States in its intercourse with foreign powers. General Dix does not indulge in sympathetic speeches. Other and more important matters occupy his time. Besides, Mr. Tuckerman, who is inspired by Greek soil, scarcely occupies all the ground. [illegible] Mr. Tuckerman will have to "go it alone."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the State County *Radical* says "there will be no adjournment on the 5th of March, nor, as I have [illegible], on the 5th of April even."

THE DISTURBED CONDITION OF MEXICO.

Internal Discord—Attempted Revolutions and Failures.

Mexico appears to suffer from a mania for blood-letting. Ordinary treatment does not appear to reach the seat of the disorders which afflict that unhappy country. We think it would puzzle the ablest political physician to diagnose her present condition, or point out where the complication of disorders began, let alone to determine the probable ending. Harassed by internal dissensions, ridden by brigands, jealous of her own shadow, impoverished, vain, unstable as water, he must be a prophet indeed who can predict anything two weeks in advance in Mexico. Some weeks ago we stated that General Quiroga had adopted the customary method of fomenting a popular outbreak; in other words, he rallied to his standard a number of bandits, and disaffected of all classes. Gen. Negrete, another but more honorable leader, also raised the standard of revolt. At various points similar indications of revolution were manifested. These signs were evidently viewed by the very superior government as merely local irritations, scarcely worth so much as a salve, let alone a plaster. It seems that the confidence of the authorities was misplaced. Negrete captured Puebla, surprising the government out of all dignity. At San Martin, Quiroga's bandits plied their trade briskly, compelling the merchants to "loan" them $20,000 in the shape of material aid. Simultaneously with these vigorous movements, uprisings were made at a score of points, proving that the country is ripe for its regular, or rather irregular, semi-occasional revolution. Santa Anna, whom we have been inclined to class midway between the creations of fact and fiction, hovers over the scene. His shadow at least is visible, and the fact that Quiroga has declared for him publicly, shows that his hand is in the movement. Owing to this fact, more than the measures of the government, we are inclined to regard the revolution as a purely Mexican relaxation.

It would seem from the following extracts from Harrisburg correspondence that the members of the lower House at Harrisburg had arranged for the increase of their salaries, but that when the yeas and nays were called the agreement was broken. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Post* says:

> "While the general appropriation bill was being considered in the House, a motion was made by Mr. McMiller (Democrat) to increase the pay of members from $1,000 to $1,500. A rattling debate ensued, and on the *viva voce* vote it was thought that the yeas had it, when Mr. Nicholson arose and demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted 28 for the increase and 60 against it."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Press* confirms the statement—saying:

> "Very rarely has more cowardice been exhibited on the floor of any parliamentary body. The fifteen hundred dollar brigade came into the hall with a clear majority—noses counted. After a half hour's debate the roll-call showed them in the minority of 28 to 60, greatly to the disgust of their more manly leaders."

Alexander Cummings does not despair of yet being Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Wednesday last he had a long interview with Andrew Johnson. He says that his relations with the family of Gen. Grant are so pleasant, that if he can only get into office, he is tolerably certain, with Senator Cameron's influence, to keep it through the next administration. If such is the belief of Cummings and Cameron, it proves that they do not understand General Grant. Cummings's unfitness for that position is perfectly understood by the country, and none are so surprised at the tenacity with which Senator Cameron clings to him as his closest friends.

The square refusal of Gen. Grant to ride with Andrew Johnson on the day of inauguration, has given rise to some embarrassment on the part of the Committee. To relieve them it is said that the outgoing President will repair at 1 o'clock, March 4th, to the President's room adjoining the Senate, according to custom on the last day of the session, and there remain with his Cabinet till noon, the hour when his official term expires, to consider bills that may be presented for his signature. If this course be pursued, he will not, therefore, be a party to the procession and other ceremonies which will be in progress at the same time in the streets of the city.

Time was when women cooks in New York received about the same wages as chambermaids and waitresses, but now, when the latter get but $10 to $12 per month, the former command all the way from $15 to $45, according to their skill and experience. Indeed, no woman who has any talent for the business, and is willing to take pains to learn it thoroughly, need wait long for a place at almost her own terms. Considering everything, the labor of a cook is not harder than that which a female clerk performs, for a miserable pittance, and these few facts are suggested to women who desire to improve their condition and are willing to qualify themselves to do it.

Nearly every New York distillery has stopped operations under Supervisor Dutcher's mode of doing duty. More than half of the whisky sold in that city comes from one district in Illinois. It is stated that Illinois manufactures more whisky than any ten States in the Union. This, it is said, is owing to the peculiar advantages enjoyed from her revenue officers. From an honest performance of duty our Government derives no revenue from whisky—a fact that suggests the necessity of altering the law so as to admit of honesty and revenue both. Is this field too extensive and unprofitable for our statesmen?

The Springfield *Republican* relates that a Massachusetts representative—one of the three R's who as Democrats entered political life together—was requested by a friend from home to visit the White House with him on business, when the member frankly confessed that he had no objections to visiting President Johnson, but he wanted to go privately, so the papers would not get hold of it, as it might hurt his standing with Grant if it should be publicly announced that he had been going to the executive mansion.

A curious new pile driver is among the latest inventions, described at a late meeting of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. In most respects it resembles the ordinary pile driver, the principal variation being a charge of powder which is exploded at the right instant whereby the weight or hammer is forced up where it is caught till another charge is inserted. It is announced that a 400 pound hammer can be operated with ordinary musket charges of powder, driving the piles quicker and better than the ordinary pile driver.

A gentleman in Auburn recently dropped his wallet and several hundred dollars in the morning while going out of his yard. His dog saw it drop in the snow and staid by it all day, until the master's return home, when the faithful animal attracted his attention and pawed it from under the snow. When dog days come round, it is more than likely that this noble animal will meet his fate, under the dog law, at the hands of some ruffian who would have stolen the wallet had he been in the dog's place—a suggestion that affords a text for whoever chooses to preach the sermon.

The *Nation* says "petroleum has advanced from twenty cents to twenty-seven cents per gallon, in less than six weeks, in spite of increased production." In the same article the *Nation* prides itself on a correct knowledge of general facts. Will the writer who is so accurate and complete in his information give us the data for the statement in regard to "increased production?" By so doing he will perform a valuable service to the world of petroleum.

In a paper read by Mr. Greeley before the Social Science Association, in Albany, he recommended the issue of a series of cheap practical essays on sanitary subjects for popular distribution. Among the topics to be treated in these cheap tracts, Mr. Greeley specifies ventilation, food, habitations, health. The eminently practical suggestion of Mr. Greeley should be acted on as the true way to educate the masses on those things which lie at the foundation of true progress.

The Harrisburg *Guard* administers the following admonition to those whom it most concerns:

> [illegible]

The Cincinnati *Chronicle*, which had the happiness on Monday to announce, upon most reliable authority, that the Hon. Wm. Dennison will be Grant's Postmaster General, in the next number is able to increase the Cabinet list by adding the name of Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, as Attorney General. Really, is our Cincinnati contemporary the Court Journal?

As the tenure-of-office law now stands, Johnson's Cabinet, if they choose, can hold over a month, and thrust themselves into Grant's councils. And still the U. S. Senate refuse to repeal or amend the law, because they don't like Gen. Grant's reticence. This is rather more radical than the country requires or will support.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus committed a great blunder in following the lead of Senator Pomeroy to postpone the consideration of the Tenure-of-Office law till the March session. Pomeroy is deep in every description of railroad jobs, and hates Grant because he is honest. Such leaders will lead any party into trouble.

In a Washington letter: Senators Chandler, [illegible] and Cameron are among the radical Republicans who have recently talked with Grant at length, and they declare themselves satisfied with the views he expressed in conversation. He gives no indication as to the construction of his Cabinet, but occasionally speaks of persons in such a way as to warrant the inference on the part of his hearers that they will not be invited to seats therein.

Dr. Chandler, of the Board of Health of Washington City, has analyzed the [illegible] a day or two ago, and by the aid of the microscope discovered such sights in it [illegible], that the Board does not feel justified in allowing the public to know at present.

The decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court adverse to the Chatham Road appropriation, has had the effect to reduce the State debt many millions. The court also declares the [illegible].

In the United States Circuit Court, New York, a suit has been commenced against Mr. Charles A. Dana, Ex-Assistant Secretary of War, on the complaint of G. S. [illegible], for false arrest and imprisonment.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At a recent fire in St. Louis, a young man threw a looking glass out of an upper window and very carefully lowered a cat to the ground by a string tied to her tail. And at the burning of the "International," at St. Paul, a lady in the fourth story insisted on putting the drawers back into a bureau before going down.

In 1867 America made 232,000,000 pounds of cheese, and Great Britain 172,000,000. The consumption in both countries exceeded this amount by 75,000,000 pounds. America must be the main source to which England must look for cheese to supply her deficiency. Her population doubles in forty years, and consumption of cheese increases more rapidly. The increase of consumption in England and America is probably 20,000,000 pounds annually.

While riding in the cars, soon after his arrival in this country, President McCosh was thus addressed by an inquisitive stranger: "You will not be offended if I put the same question to you which Pharaoh put to Jacob, 'How old art thou?'" Dr. McCosh's answer was: "If you divide Jacob's age by two, and subtract five, you will have my age." As the stranger didn't know Jacob's age, he got little information.

A useful cement for closing up cracks in stove plates, stove doors, &c., is prepared by mixing finely pulverized iron, such as can be procured at the druggists, with liquid water glass, to a thick paste, and then coating the cracks with it. The hotter the fire then becomes the more does the cement melt and combine with its metallic ingredients, and the more completely will the crack become closed.

The right of the civic procession, on the occasion of the inauguration of President Grant, has been assigned by General Chipman to the Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia.

Mr. Colfax is having a room in the basement story of the Senate wing fitted up for his private use. The Vice President's room is one of the show-rooms of the Capitol, and is constantly invaded by crowds of visitors. Mr. Colfax has accordingly determined to have a place to which he can retire to write letters, and where he can receive his personal friends.

The House having cut down the postal appropriation for clerk hire twenty per cent., if the Senate concurs, nearly all the postoffices in the country will have their allowances for clerk hire cut down twenty per cent. after June next.

The Paris *Gaulois* asserts that the delay of the French Emperor in answering the request of Jeff. Davis for an audience, is owing to the influence of General Dix; and also that the American ladies who attend the Imperial soirees are "intriguing" to prevent the meeting taking place.

One who attended the last White House reception, delivers the following opinion: Some different regulations ought to be made as to the dress of the multitudes who go to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The rooms are brilliantly lighted and decorated with flowers, presenting a gorgeous scene; the dresses of the visitors ought to be in keeping with it. It looks incongruous to see—beside a lady in puffed illusion, with flowing train and pearl necklace—a dame in alpaca or mousseline delaine, a heavy cloth sacque or cloak, with furs, and a substantial bonnet which she might have worn to market that morning!

PROPOSED SERENADE TO SENATOR SCOTT.

The Ins and Outs Figuring for His Support.

We infer from the following dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, that Senator Scott has suddenly risen in importance in the estimation of those who study carefully men and the general situation at the capital. We suspect that, though rather late in coming to the conclusion, they have discerned rightly, but we doubt the efficacy of serenades in securing the support of Senator Scott for either the ins or the outs:

> A meeting of Pennsylvanians was held at Union League Hall on Saturday night. The gentlemen who composed the meeting are mostly clerks in the departments, and they met for the purpose of making arrangements to give a serenade or reception to Hon. John Scott, Senator elect from their State. Previous meetings had been held by the same gentlemen, the proceedings of which were not desired to be published, but I am informed that those who participated were evidently uneasy at their future prospects, and wished to inaugurate some scheme whereby to make themselves secure in their positions. At the meeting on Saturday night last it was proposed to appoint a committee of nine to make arrangements to serenade Hon. John Scott upon his arrival in this city, which was, after some discussion, adopted. In the appointment of the committee, the central and western counties were selected from, Philadelphia being entirely ignored. A well known newspaper correspondent of your city denounced it as unfair, and moved that one person be selected from each Congressional district, which was voted down. Those serenades, in fact, are a bore. They are gotten up by small-fry politicians, who are desirous of office, and are easily understood by the recipients whom they are intended to honor. What is the object of the gentlemen whom I have just mentioned, I know not, but it has the appearance of a desire to "stick" where they are, and the means stated are sought to accomplish the end.

South Florida.

An intelligent gentleman who has recently moved into the "Lake Ahapopka country," Orange county, Florida, favors us with the results of his observations and inquiries, as respects the prospects of emigrants to that section. We can vouch for the honesty of his statements:

> The lake is about thirteen miles in diameter and of great depth. Most of the lands on the shore are hammocks and dry. On the southern portion, as far as I went, the clay is near the surface. As you come north the land is higher and more sandy. These lands are well adapted to the growth of sugar cane and corn. Orange trees and other semi-tropical fruit do well. This winter, however, ice formed two inches thick; my trees shed their leaves and lemons were nearly killed. I think the fruit crop will be short. It is thirty-three years since such an event happened. Cane tassels here. I do not think it can be healthy nearer the lake than from one mile to one mile and a half. Water is only moderately good. Houses should be placed on the sand hills.
>
> There are bodies of fine pine lands, adapted to the growth of long staple cotton, potatoes, and orange trees. As a general thing, corn does not do well on them unless manured. They are mostly healthy. The Lake is the head waters of the Ocklawaha, a tributary of the St. Johns. A small steamer from Palatka, on that river, now runs within eleven miles. H. L. Hart, Esq., is now opening a canal into the Lake. He has also a contract to open the Wekiwa to Clay Spring from the St. Johns river, thence by a canal to Ahapopka—probably some eight miles. A small steamer could now run the Wekiwa if a few logs were cut out; distance from St. John's river to Clay Spring twenty miles; from Spring to Lake, by land, seven miles. A grist and saw mill and cotton gin are distant from us seven miles. Population good. Squatters moving further South. Methodist and Baptist preaching. No school at present. The above description applies to the east side of the Lake. I have not been on the west side.
>
> ZELOTES H. MASON, M. D.
> Mellonville, Orange county, Florida.

Parisian Sights and Societies.

A French writer has published a pamphlet pretending to reveal the objects of a number of the secret societies in France. Among other strange stories in the Parisian pamphlet is the description of a union composed of cultivated and aristocratic people, who actually believe that they meet while asleep, in dreams, or in some equally mysterious manner, but in distant lands and wonderful scenes. Before retiring they rub themselves with an ointment which is given them by the leader of their club, the composition of which medicament is guarded as a sacred secret, or swallow certain drugs. Their present chief is a Countess de Caumont, or Camont, a highly accomplished and beautiful woman of thirty, but an incurable *tête montée* and enthusiast. One of her disciples gravely stated to M. Lepodier that he had met the Countess the night before in the moon. "Why not publish a description of it?" asked the writer. "You could greatly advance the cause of science by your revelations." "I would do so," replied the visionary, "were it not that a repugnance to communicate such knowledge—a terrible repugnance—seizes on us at the first step, and increases as we advance." M. Lepodier adds gravely: "It is very remarkable that Mme de Camont and her disciples converse in their meetings of the scenes where they met, and evince a perfect knowledge of what the others have done."

M. Lepodier also describes the operations of the Trous Judas. A *trou Judas* is a hole bored through a door for the purpose of watching people within the room, and it is said that an immense number of people provide themselves with gimlets for this purpose. These "Peeping Toms" are authenticated by a number of travelers. But Mr. Lepodier forgets to add that the "working" part of the business is borrowed from the Swiss, who originated the laudable society. The Germans next procured a "charter," and now it is claimed as a Parisian invention. This does the Swiss gross injustice. However, M. Lepodier makes amends for his singular oversight by adding that "it may be as well to inform those who propose traveling on *Le Grande Route*, that whenever they take a room on the Continent it is as well to carefully examine all doors and walls; though in many cases the openings are so artfully constructed that it is impossible to detect them."

Mr. Arthur Van Norman, of Detroit, is introducing a patent pavement that is said to surpass the Nicolson. It can be laid without planking, on bare sand; the blocks are close together, having no strips of any kind between the rows, and are fastened with wooden keys, no nails or bolts being used. This peculiarity, it is said, will prevent the arch either working up or down. Each block is grooved one or more times at the side, to allow for the expansion or contraction of the wood, and to permit of the absorption of whatever moisture may remain upon the surface. These grooves are quite small, and are filled with sand and tar. The blocks being laid together, will, it is claimed, make an almost smooth surface, [illegible] and preventing the wearing of the edges of the blocks, thus preventing any grooves being made as are visible in the Nicolson pavement.

The Spanish provisional government has decided to continue paying the annual tribute of $30,000 nominally for the Basilica of St. Peter, as customary with preceding governments in Spain. The origin of this tribute was a payment in the middle ages by Spanish sovereigns for exemption from serving in the Crusades, and for certain dispensations from the rigors of Lenten fasts. In the first exhilaration of revolutionary triumph the new government lopped off this antiquated item from the Spanish budget, but now, finding it more prudent in election time to keep friends with the priests, it has determined not only to resume the annual tribute, but also to pay the six months arrears which have remained due since the *dechéance* of Queen Isabella II.

Among many valuable and interesting papers brought to light by the flight of Lopez, of Paraguay, is a conveyance to Mme. Lynch of all his private fortune, and a document appointing Gen. McMahon, the United States Minister, his executor and guardian of his children. At the time of his flight it is said that he ordered a large number of prisoners to be shot. Among others were Palacios, his bishop, and a priest, also his brothers, Benigno and Venancio. It is also averred that previously he had executed Mme. Martinez, [illegible] the wife of Col. Martinez, who had once commanded Fort Humaita, and had afterwards surrendered to the Allies, and also the wife of his brother Benigno.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Great Rival Routes for Western Trade and Travel—The Contest Over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Important Projects.

—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which has certainly thus far maintained its own in the struggle with the New York roads for the Western trade and travel, is now engaged in enlisting the sympathy of Philadelphians with a view to securing their material aid toward the accomplishment of their grand scheme of Western connecting lines. It is claimed, on account of its earnings being larger than either of the New York lines, to be the leading railway in the United States, and it controls more miles of road than the Union Pacific Railway. The Philadelphia *Gazette* says:

> "It is the only one that controls roads to all the great cities of the west, and its connections are much shorter than any others to the same points. The Erie Railway has but a single connection through the west, and that is afforded by the broad gauge line of the Atlantic and Great Western road. It has no route to Chicago, the great center of the northwest, and no possible connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, which, by the way, has been built of the narrow gauge. If the directors of the Union Pacific were desirous of forming a connection with the Erie Railway, they could not do so without a transhipment of goods, in consequence of the break of gauge. With the New York Central, which has western communications, they might form a connection, but our advantage over that line in point of distance is immense."

The *Gazette* argues that the Pennsylvania Central route will be the only unbroken one between the Pacific and Atlantic, and therefore the bulk of the Pacific and Western freights will be brought to tidewater at Philadelphia. It therefore calls upon the merchants, manufacturers and business men of that city to make timely preparation for a greatly increased traffic, and says:

> "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company invites us to do this, and avows its fixed determination at all times 'to protect the trade of Philadelphia.' Here is just the chance most desired, and we confidentially believe that our mercantile and industrial interests will alike prepare to make the best of it. Of the ability of our Company to help us, the figures given above afford indisputable proof is the building of two grain elevators, of a number of piers and docks, and the rescue of nearly half the petroleum trade from New York. The will and the way both are before us. Let us then, one and all, go forward at once with the energy and enterprise demanded by so great an undertaking, and grasp the prize that awaits the boldest adventurer on the shores of the distant Pacific."

—The citizens of Butler, Pa., have now more hope of a railroad from Freeport to Butler than at any previous time since the work was stopped by the Northwestern Railroad Company. It is asserted by persons who appear to be informed on the subject, that at least four miles of the road has been located and will be put under contract in a short time.

—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company of Pennsylvania have purchased the Morris and Essex Railroad, and have obtained a perpetual lease of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, thus forming an independent and direct route by rail from the seaboard to Lake Ontario.

—Relative to the contest for Western connections between the New York, Baltimore and Pennsylvania roads, the Philadelphia *Gazette* sums up their acquisitions as follows:

> "There are three Atlantic cities that may be said to seek Western trade as rivals. Baltimore acts through her Ohio road. This is virtually consolidated to Cincinnati, and its connections with the Indianapolis and Lafayette road give it access to St. Louis, via Paris. At the same time it reaches the northwest by the Chicago and Great Eastern, and the connections made with the Wabash and Western and other roads send it into the West *via* Springfield and Keokuk.
>
> "The New York Central road makes its business by two lines. One of these is unbroken, through Toledo and Springfield. The other, through Cleveland, Bellefontaine and Indianapolis, has a break at the latter place, but is still in good order. The Erie road has its consolidated broad-gauge line through to Cleveland and Cincinnati, from whence it advances to St. Louis by the Ohio and Mississippi line, and has good connections with Louisville, Evansville and Cairo. Its struggle with the Pennsylvania Central shows that it is at best but second best, even with all of the facilities these facts place at its control.
>
> "The Pennsylvania Central seems to us to have done better than any of its rivals, because it has secured control to the outlets to Chicago, Pekin, St. Louis, Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati. It has a through line to Chicago from Pittsburgh, Columbus and Logansport; a through line to St. Louis, via Columbus, Indianapolis and Terre Haute; a line soon to be completed from Indianapolis to Pekin, Illinois, and so to the river; a more direct route to Cairo by the new Terre Haute and St. Louis road and Illinois Central; a direct route to Jeffersonville and the southern roads by Cambridge and Columbus, Indiana. When the lease of the Little Miami road is completed, free communication will be made from Columbus to Cincinnati, with the benefit of all the roads diverging from these. All of this is wholly outside of the results of the strife over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road."

—Referring to the pleasant relations supposed to exist between the Erie and Fort Wayne managements, concerning a third rail from Mansfield to Chicago, alluded to in the COMMERCIAL a few days since, the Cleveland *Herald* of Monday says: "We have good reasons for believing this to be the fact, and that the arrangement will be made. The Erie party have the whip hand of the antagonistic interest in the Fort Wayne management, and not even the Pennsylvania Legislature can save that interest from defeat, for neither the Pennsylvania Legislature nor its masters are omnipotent in Ohio. The Erie party have the majority of the Fort Wayne stocks and bonds in their hands, and would undoubtedly be supported in the attempt to control their own property in Ohio and Indiana, should their right be disputed. In such an event they would *be indifferent as to what legislative restrictions might be placed on the few miles of road in Pennsylvania*."

—Steps have been taken to build a railroad between Sharon and Greenfield, in Mercer county. A company has been organized with the following officers: President, J. M. Irvine; Directors, George Boyce, James Westerman, T. J. Porter, C. G. Carver, Charles Meek, J. M. Mordock, Norman Hall, M. C. Trout, J. J. Spearman, Wm. McGilvray, A. N. Curtis and E. A. Wheeler. Articles of association will soon be filed with the Secretary of State, and stock subscription books then opened.

—The Buffalo *Commercial* says that parties in the interest of the Erie Railway Company have purchased all the propellers recently owned by T. D. Dole & Co., as well as those formerly run by the Erie Company; so that during the coming navigation season twenty-one propellers will run in connection with that road for securing business from the West through the lakes. Lines of propellers will be established to run between Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, as well as between Buffalo and Lake Michigan ports. Mr. S. D. Caldwell is to be general manager of the new company, which has organized under the title of the "Union Steamboat Company."

—The free railroad bill, which gives any foreign railway corporation the right to lease and operate railways in Ohio, under the laws of the State, has passed the lower House of the Ohio Legislature by the unexpectedly large majority of eighty-seven to six. This unanimity of sentiment in the House would seem to assure the passage of the bill through the Senate.

—The corporators of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company held a meeting on the 17th inst., and appointed a committee to make arrangements for opening the subscription books in various places along the line of the projected road. A determined effort is to be made to secure the commencement of the road as soon as possible, and its completion by the time the Pittsburgh and Connellsville is completed to Cumberland.

—The sale of the New Lisbon Railway to Jay Gould was not confirmed and the road with all its right of way, fixtures, etc., will again be offered for sale at Warren on the 13th of March. The value of the road is appraised at $200,000.

—The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad are having constructed in the east two new and improved passenger coaches, which will be put on the road about next May. Two handsome engines are also under course of construction.

HAVANA.

Successful Naval Expedition—General Dulce Addresses His Soldiers—Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—Sugar Manufacturers Demanding Relief.

HAVANA, February 24.—The naval expedition to La Guanaja was completely successful. The fortifications erected there by the insurgents were first bombarded by the fleet. Troops were then landed, and the works carried by assault. The rebels withdrew and retreated into the country. A permanent garrison of regulars was left in the town.

On Sunday two battalions of troops marched from La Guanaja to the relief of Puerto Principe.

Captain General Dulce yesterday addressed the sergeants and corporals of the volunteer forces, exhorting them to maintain order and obedience, and discountenance all dangerous agitation.

A large number of rebel prisoners have been brought to this city, and more are expected.

The sugar manufacturers demand relief from the burdens of taxation, and protection for their products, which they complain have decreased one-third. The *Prensa* advocates the re-establishment of the export duties.

HAVANA, Evening, February 24.—Accounts from Santiago are unfavorable. The cholera is not abating, and the insurgents are plundering and destroying plantations. The revolutionary General Figuera has issued strict orders to respect all property and estates owned by French citizens. Cane grinding has commenced on a few plantations in the Santiago district, but it is not expected more than half a crop will be realized this season. Few American provisions are wanted on plantations in Nuevitas, Gibra and Mazillo; with few exceptions, cane grinding has not commenced on these plantations. The Captain General has issued a proclamation imposing additional export and import duties, a list of which was given in a previous dispatch.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Railroad Consolidation — Aid for the Lincoln Monument.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., February 24, 1869.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Jackson, Fort Wayne and Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne and Saginaw Railroad Companies, was held at Auburn, Ind., to-day, to discuss and pass upon articles of consolidation agreed to by the directors of said companies some time previous. There were four thousand shares or four hundred thousand dollars represented, and the consolidation was approved of by the unanimous vote of the stockholders.

Eight hundred dollars was realized from a supper given last evening in aid of the Lincoln Monument Association. Weather freezing, with about six inches snow.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

Five Men Supposed to be Lost in the Monongahela.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., February 24, 1869.

Messrs. E. W. Tower, late of Pittsburgh; Williams and Harvey, of Monongahela City; Lowell, of Worcester, Ohio, and B. H. Sacr, of this place, left here on Friday last, in an old skiff for Geneva, twelve miles below here. They never reached there, and are supposed to be lost.

A. L. WADE.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1869.

The Next Revenue Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue under President Grant will be Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio. He has served six years in Congress and his term expires on the fourth of March, next month. He is regarded as one of the purest and most upright men in public life, and has always taken a leading position in Congressional discussion of the Internal Revenue matters. General Grant has for a long time had the highest confidence in his official and personal integrity, and did what he could to further the movement made last summer in his interest for this place. Mr. Delano was not then, nor has he been now an applicant for the position, but when in June or July Commissioner Rollins signified his earnest desire to quit the office, a consultation of leading members was held, the result of which was Mr. Delano consented to accept the appointment from President Johnson if it was tendered. Mr. Rollins, E. B. Washburne, Senator Wilson, Senator Sherman, General Schenck, Senator Cattell, Mr. Hooper and others, made efforts through Secretaries Seward and McCulloch, to induce Mr. Johnson to nominate him to the Senate, but without success, though it was understood that he could be immediately confirmed, and would be kept in office by General Grant, if he were chosen President. In December last, when Mr. Rollins again expressed a wish to retire, a second unsuccessful effort was made to secure the appointment of Mr. Delano. General Grant then, through a trusted friend, conveyed to Mr. Rollins a request to hold the Commissionership till the end of Mr. Johnson's term, which Mr. Rollins consented to do if not forced to leave by the condition of his family. The present Commissioner some time ago notified General Grant that he would like to withdraw as soon as possible after the inauguration, and the next President then testified his confidence in Mr. Delano by tendering him the place. There is reason for thinking that the General at one time thought of offering him a position in the Cabinet, though he regards the Revenue Bureau as equal in importance to any Secretaryship. However this may be, Mr. Delano has accepted the tender of the Commissionership, and the nomination will be laid before the Senate soon after those of the Cabinet members. Those most conversant with revenue matters and the abilities of Mr. Delano, are confident that he will prove a vigilant and capable officer.

The Tenure-of-Office Act.

The Senate to-day, by the decided vote 14 to 36, refused to take up the bill relative to the tenure-of-office act. The only Republicans who voted to take it up were Warner, Kellogg, Robertson and Morton, while Ferry, Fessenden, Grimes and Morgan were present and did not vote. There is a good deal of feeling about this action and that taken yesterday in caucus. Some of the Senators who voted in caucus for Pomeroy's resolution postponing the bill to next session say they supported the original act on principle, believing it within the constitution and expedient for all time, and that they will not now under any circumstance go for its repeal, though they intend to confirm all of Gen. Grant's nominations, and they hold that the refusal to repeal is no more distrust of him on their part than the desire to have it repealed is distrust of the Senate. Others say they will vote for repeal or such modification as will be satisfactory to Gen. Grant after his inauguration, but can't do it now because they don't intend to give Mr. Johnson a chance to slap them in the face by pointing out that he had always held the act an unwise one, which they now confessed, and they add that the country is just as unreasonable now in demanding the immediate repeal as it was when it insisted with such vehemence on turning out Mr. Johnson, because of his action about Mr. Stanton. This latter class of men say it will be very easy, after the new Senators of the next Congress take their seats, to meet the assumed views of General Grant, and that measures to that end will be taken within a week after his inauguration. There is another class which believes the original act will neither be repealed nor modified. The seven Republicans who voted against impeachment are all for the repeal, and the sooner the better, while those most strenuous against repeal were among the most ardent impeachers. Nearly everybody seems to admit that the law has in many respects worked bad, though some claim that but for it Seymour would have been elected last fall. But they think that with such modifications as are proposed in the Senate bill, and the political harmony between Congress and the President things will move on without serious friction, and the law will prove to be both wise and expedient.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1869.

Protection of Passengers.

Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, has an amendment to present to the bill for the protection of lives of passengers, providing that all stoves shall be securely bolted, all pumps and hose in order, and that petroleum shall not be carried. The bill went over to-day, but will be in order to-morrow.

The Currency Printing.

Senator Fessenden made a statement incidentally in debate to-day concerning his views of the manner in which the printing of the currency in the Treasury has been conducted. He firmly believed that after the fullest and fairest investigation, it would be found that the work had been done in a perfectly correct manner.

Patent Brick Again.

Four patent American brick dwelling houses, in process of construction upon the Howard University grounds, after being half completed, were found to be unsafe, and have just been taken down.

A New Indian Policy.

It has become quite certain that Congress will not at the present session pass the bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and the indications are that it will not do so either at the next session, unless there is a radical change in the Indian Committee of the Senate. Whether the bill is or is not passed, there will be some pretty radical changes in our Indian policy under President Grant. He has decided whom to nominate to the Senate as Commissioner of Indian Affairs in place of the present incumbent, and if his nomination is confirmed the country will have a man in that office who can neither be bought, coaxed nor frightened by the great Indian ring. The new administration will exert its power from the first, and till the job is accomplished, to root out the whole gang of thieves, shysters and speculators which has made the Indian service synonymous with trickery and rascality. General Grant will seek to carry out the leading views of General Harney and the other Peace Commissioners, who have been laboring on the plains for the past two years. He will send among the Indians as his agents an entirely new class of men. Efforts will be made to restrain the border whites from infringing upon the rights of the Indians, and to inaugurate a system of fair and upright dealing in all transactions between the settlers and Indians. All Indians who are disposed to peace will find that the policy of the new administration is a peace policy. Those who do not accept this policy, will find the new administration ready for a sharp and severe war policy. It is General Grant's belief that when this is well understood, when the whites comprehend that depredations on the Indians are pretty sure to be dealt with by strong semi-civil, semi-military process, and when the Indians see that their ravages are certain to be swiftly punished by the army, we shall have a good deal less trouble on the plains than we now have. He means peace and will not resort to coercive measure with the Indians till they are absolutely necessary. He wants them gathered on reservations, and as fast as may be brought under the restraints of civilization. He is much impressed with the humane ideas of the Quakers on the questions lately raised respecting our Indian policy, and will allow this class of citizens considerable prominence in the Indian work of his administration. He has had some correspondence with leading men in the sect, and the probability is that no small number of his agents will be Quakers. He does not, of course, expect to accomplish everything in one month, or in six months, but those who have conversed with him are surprised to find how much study he has given to the question, and are confident that the beneficient effects of a new and more enlightened policy will be largely felt before the end of the coming summer if he is not hampered in his purpose by Congress.

Mr. Delano and the Commissionership.

The announcement that Hon. Columbus Delano will be President's Grant's Commissioner of Internal Revenue seems to give gratification to all who want an honest and a vigilant enforcement of our revenue laws, and occasions surprise only among those who were unaware of the degree of respect in which he is held by Grant. He has been warmly congratulated by many persons to-day, but maintains a discreet reserve when questioned about what has passed between General Grant and himself. He neither admits nor denies, and keeps his own counsel so well that it seems almost unnecessary to say the fact of his having been tendered the position did not come from him, either directly or indirectly. He spoke briefly to-day on the Ways and Means Committee's bill to strengthen the public credit, taking strong ground that good faith must be kept with the Government creditor; that our five-twenty bonds must and will be paid in gold, and saying that the nation must oppose as strong a front now to the repudiators as it opposed during the war to the rebellion.

The River and Harbor Bill

Passed last session was reported to-day from the Senate Committee on Commerce, with amendments, reducing its aggregate about one-fourth. It now gives two million two hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Michigan gets two hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars; Ohio, forty thousand; Wisconsin, one hundred and eighty thousand; Chicago harbor, thirteen thousand; Des Moines Rapids, $600,000; Rock Island Rapids, $44,000; Ohio river, $80,000; Mississippi and Missouri rivers, $100,000, and Louisville canal, $250,000.

Schenck's Finance Bill.

The action of the House to-day on Schenck's bill has given a healthy financial tone to the situation. The section legalizing gold contracts was thought by many members, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, to be unnecessary, but it was carried by 90 to 73. The other section declaring that five-twenties are payable in coin as soon as greenbacks are equal to gold was carried by 129 to 54. The Democrats who voted for it were Barnum, Chanler, Glossbrenner, Hubbard, of Connecticut, Phelps and Taber, and the Republicans who voted against it were Baker, Beatty, Bowen, Butler, of Tennessee, Cobb, Coburn, Dewees, Donnelly, Eggleston, Ela, Farnsworth, Hawkins, Hopkins, Hunter, Ingersoll, Loan, Orth, Pike, Shanks, Stevens, Stokes, Washburn, of Indiana, and Wilson, of Ohio.

The Diplomatic Bill.

The conference committee on the diplomatic appropriation bill have agreed on their report. Gen. Butler's scheme for killing Kilpatrick failed, but a good deal of reduction is to be made in the expense of our foreign service with South America. Chile, Brazil and New Granada are the only full missions retained. We are to be represented at each of the other countries down there by a commission, with a salary of three thousand dollars.

The National Bank Bill.

The action of the House last night on the national bank bill, of which Coburn's amendment was the principal feature, was, it seems, misunderstood by almost everybody. The Conference Committee was not ordered, and when the motion was made to-day to agree to one, it failed. The probabilities are that nothing will be done with the measure, and thus all prospects for redistribution of the national currency will fall through.

The Case of Mississippi.

The Senate Judiciary Committee bill legalizing the election of last year in Mississippi, which was reported to-day, can hardly go through this session, as the Reconstruction Committee are opposed to it, but the Senate will acquiesce in the same committee's recommendation against further legislation at present on the case of Georgia.

The Postal Telegraph.

The House Postoffice Committee reported to-day, as it was expected they would, against all postal telegraph schemes, but the Senate committee will report to-morrow or next day in favor of Hubbard's bill.

The Corcoran Claim.

The Senate committee took some further evidence to-day about Corcoran's claim, principally from his agents, but did not renew the dinner table inquiry.

The Suffrage Amendment.

The Conference Committee on the constitutional amendment were in session an hour this afternoon and two hours this evening, and finally decided that it was on the whole best to go back to about what originally passed the House, viz: That the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. A proposition on this basis will be put into shape and presented in both branches to-morrow, and without much doubt be adopted, by nearly the full Republican strength.

Pennsylvania and the Cabinet.

The Pennsylvania politicians were so persistent in pressing the claims of their State for a position in General Grant's Cabinet, that he told some of them yesterday and others of them to-day that his present intention was to appoint a good citizen of that State to one of the Secretaryships, though he held himself at liberty to change his mind before Thursday. He has not given any indication of his selection however.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Danish West Indies.

COPENHAGEN, February 24.—General Raaslooff, Minister of War, and formerly Ambassador of Denmark at Washington, urges the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Hostilities Suspended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 24.—Hostilities between Persia and Turkey have been suspended until the arrival of the Persian Ambassador, who is now on his way here.

Abolition of University Tests.

LONDON, February 24.—Solicitor General Coleridge introduced a bill to abolish University tests.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, February 24.—The steamer City of Baltimore, from New York, has arrived.

LONDONDERRY, February 24.—The steamer Hibernia, from Portland, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, February 24, Evening.—Consols, 93; 5-20's firm at 79¼; Erie, 24¾; Illinois 97¼; stocks quiet.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 24.—Cotton declining; middling uplands 12d; Orleans 12¼d; sales 7,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 9d; red Western 9s 7d. Western flour 25s. Corn 31s 6d for old, and 30s 6d for new. Oats 3s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 44s.

Pork 97s. Beef 95s. Lard 75s. Cheese 76s. Bacon 58s.

Spirits petroleum 7½d; refined 1s 10d. Tallow 45s. Turpentine 32s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, February 24.—Tallow 45s. Sugar 39s 9d. Calcutta linseed 59s. Refined petroleum 1s 10d. Linseed oil £28.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, February 24.—Petroleum flat at 57 francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, February 24.—Cotton closed quiet; afloat 142 francs.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, February 24.—Bonds 83.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 18, 1869.

SENATE

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Duncan, authorizing the Western Maryland Railroad to operate in a portion of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Errett, relative to distribution of school report.

Mr. Searight, regulating the mode of voting in Salt Lick township, Fayette county; also, for additional supervisor in said township.

Mr. McCandless, supplement to act consolidating, revising and amending penal laws.

Mr. Searight's bill reducing the tonnage tax on coke and crushed rock-sand to legal rates upon products of mines, passed finally.

The bill from the House paying Witham, ousted Democratic representative, full pay for the session, was taken up. Mr. Fisher, who alleged that the witnesses for Brown, Republican contestant, were perjured, thought Brown acted in good faith, and was vigorously opposed by Mr. Errett. Pending discussion, adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.—The tax bill recommended by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, embracing one hundred and four sections, passed first reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The consideration of the general appropriation bill was continued. Messrs. Strang, of Tioga, Niles, of Tioga, and McCullough, of Clearfield, opposed the section appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to the proposed new insane asylum at Danville, and the appropriation was voted down, the disposition being against the erection of the institution. The bill passed first reading without other material change, though numerous motions for appropriations to various additional charitable institutions were made and generally lost, except fifty thousand dollars for military claims, the act of 1862 being extended till May 1, 1870, and ten thousand to St. John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia.

Adjourned till evening.

EVENING.—The appropriation bill on second reading was considered. Mr. McMiller moved an amendment increasing the members' salary to $1,500, thus adding $66,000 to legislative expenses. Messrs. Wilson, Herr and Richardson spoke energetically in opposition, and Messrs. McMiller and Davis, of Philadelphia, in favor. After an exciting discussion the amendment was lost. The yeas were 28, namely: Adaire, Beard, Bassard, Breen, Bunn, Cloud, Dailey, Davis, of Philadelphia; Fry, Goundie, Harvey, Holgate, Hong, Josephs, Klockner, McCullough, McGinniss, McMiller, Martin, Morgan, Mullen, Myers, Nelson, Nice, O'Neill, Rogers, Scott, Stout and Westler. The nays were sixty. Adjourned.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1869.

SENATE.

The Postage of Senators.

Mr. White called up the resolution appropriating five hundred dollars to be expended by the Senate postmaster for stamps, thus obviating a chance of fraud in the Government postoffice.

Mr. Graham charged that the Harrisburg postmaster had furnished members of both Houses with stamps and charged them to the account of the State.

Mr. Connell moved an amendment instructing the Retrenchment Committee to investigate the above charge.

Mr. Lowry moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

Mr. Errett urged that something be done. There was further discussion, and pending the question the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

Senator Taylor

Has been confined to his room for several weeks with rheumatism, having temporarily lost the use of his hands and limbs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole session was occupied on the appropriation bill, which passed finally with no important amendments, save striking out one hundred thousand dollars for the new asylum at Danville. A large number of appropriations to private charitable institutions, inserted yesterday and to-day, were struck out on final passage.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 22, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of bills were introduced in the House this evening, among them one by Mr. Stranahan imposing the duties of the Adjutant General upon a clerk in the Auditor General's office.

Mr. Strang offered one giving five hundred dollars to the families of Joseph Church and Marshall Quay, who had their arms shot off to-day in firing a salute, by order of the Governor, in honor of Washington's birth day. Passed finally.

By Mr. Taylor, changing the minimum of occupation tax in Penn Township, Allegheny county, to three dollars; also authorizing the School Board of the Sixteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow fifty thousand dollars.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 23, 1869.

House Bills Passed Finally.

Extending the statute of limitations for collecting Sheriff fees, &c., in Armstrong county.

Changing the time of holding courts in Butler county.

Reducing the capital of the Chrystal Gas and Water Company.

Establishing the standard weight for coal at seventy-five pounds per bushel in Mercer borough.

Authorizing Apollo borough to issue bonds and levy a tax to build a bridge over the Kiskeminetas.

Extending the time for commencement of Pleasant Bridge, Warren county.

Authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the People's Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.

Extending the charter of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.

Senate Bills Passed Finally.

Incorporating the Hickman Run Railroad Company.

Authorizing the School District of Connellsville to borrow money.

Authorizing the Buffalo and Erie Railway Company to mortgage property and franchises.

Amending the charter of Cambria Iron Company by increasing the capital stock and authorizing bonds and purchase of real estate.

Providing for the registry of lots in Allegheny City.

Incorporating the Brookville Gas and Water Company, Jefferson county.

Incorporating the Sharon Savings Bank.

Relative to plank walks in Allegheny City.

Prohibiting sales of intoxicating drinks in Finley township, Allegheny county.

Establishing license boards.

Relative to sales of liquors in Robinson and Scott townships, Allegheny.

Authorizing the School Directors of McClure township, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

Authorizing Allegheny City to issue water bonds.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of bills on private calendar were read the first time, but none were acted upon finally.

A Big Pipe Company.

Mr. Ames, of Crawford, called up the bill incorporating the Western Oil and Pipe Company, capital one million, with power to occupy lands, &c. Passed finally.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 24, 1869.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Errett, increasing the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company, Hand street, to one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Authorizing the Allegheny Valley Railway Company to apply the bonds authorized by the act of April 11th, 1867, or proceeds thereof, to pay the indebtedness not secured by mortgage, and to improve the facilities of the road.

Providing for the construction and maintenance of footwalks in Chartiers township, Allegheny.

Authorizing the State Treasurer to repay Samuel Allinder, late Treasurer of Pittsburgh, $1,250 overpaid into the State Treasury.

Incorporating the Allegheny County Monumental Association, for the erection of a soldiers' monument.

Supplement for Mount Washington borough, extending the Pittsburgh vehicle license law thereto.

Giving the Pittsburgh Treasurer the same fees as the Allegheny County Treasurer for collections of State mercantile licenses, and giving one per cent. on all collections for other corporations than Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the First Methodist Church, Sharpsburg, to remove dead bodies.

Regulating the mailing of the *Legislative Record*.

By Mr. Connell, authorizing the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer to exchange registered bonds for coupon bonds.

Enabling Building and Loan Associations to collect debts after the expiration of charters.

By Mr. Brown, of Mercer—Incorporating Sharpsville and Butler County Railroad Company.

By Mr. Graham—Bill to preserve the health and lives of citizens along the Allegheny river, by preventing the running of oil, tar, blood, or other refuse into said river or tributaries.

Authorizing the qualified voters of Tarentum, Allegheny, to vote for or against granting license to sell intoxicating liquors, accompanied by petition.

Mr. Brown, of Mercer—Authorizing the Mercer Mining Company to guarantee interest and principal of bonds of the Shenango and Allegheny Railway Company to an amount not exceeding $25,000 per mile.

Mr. Davis, of Berks—Joint resolution proposing constitutional amendment changing the October elections to November in every year, in which Presidential elections occur.

Mr. Graham presented a remonstrance against the annexation of Lower St. Clair township to Birmingham, numerously signed; also, petition for supplement for McKee's Ferry.

A concurrent resolution adjourning both Houses over from Friday till March 8th was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Ames, of Crawford, introduced a joint resolution to pay the expenses of the Greenbank contested election committee while sitting in Philadelphia next week, to be certified to by the Chairman. Passed finally.

Bills Passed Finally.

For the protection of livery stable keepers in Crawford, Chester and Lebanon.

Authorizing Ormsby borough to borrow money.

Extending the Pittsburgh vehicle license law to Ormsby borough.

Regulating levy and collection of taxes in Ormsby borough.

Also a bill from the Senate annulling the trust executed by H. H. B. Thompson, Allegheny, to Thomas B. Hamilton, dated April 5th, 1865.

The joint resolution from the Senate to adjourn over from Friday to Monday, March 8th, in consideration of the inauguration, was lost: yeas 40, nays 53.

EVENING.—Mr. Josephs, of Philadelphia, moved a reconsideration of the vote this morning negativing the Senate concurrent resolution adjourning both houses from Friday to Monday, March 8th. Agreed to. The resolution was adopted.

The bill appropriating $50,000 for deficit in Soldiers' Orphans' Department, passed finally.

The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint as many notaries public as the business of any county may require passed finally.

The bill for an additional law judge in the Tenth Judicial District at a salary of three thousand dollars passed finally.

The bill allowing parties to contract for payment of interest and allowing ten per cent. was debated. Pending consideration, adjourned.

In the Senate in the afternoon, the general tax bill was passed to second reading. Adjourned.

THE SOUTH.

Its Resources and Present Condition

At an informal meeting of Northern an Southern men, held at Philadelphia a few day ago, Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Mr. J. S Barbour, of Virginia; Col. Printup, of Georgia; Hon. Samuel Pool, United States Senato from North Carolina, and a number of othe prominent gentlemen devoted the evening t the discussion of the material interests of th country. The proceedings of the meeting ar published in the *Press*. We make the following extracts from Judge Kelley's speech:

> "The whole South abounds not only in natural agricultural wealth, but in iron regions, and in coa with which to smelt it. The South has also the richest copper region in our country, all within sight a road soon to be constructed through the valleys o the mountain region of Tennessee and Virgini opening up vast fields for investment of Norther capital from the Northeast to the Gulf States— which already handsome sums have been expende Let us take an historical view of this country on hundred years hence, and we will see that the material wealth of the South was transcendantly in excess of the North, and that prior to th American war the greatest stores the world were hidden from the sight of our peopl Pennsylvania is abundantly rich, and yet East Tennessee, and some sections of other comparativel small States, are richer in diversified mineral wealt and great natural resources than our own boaste Commonwealth. He who wants to read the mo wonderful work of nature should take 'Owen's Ge logical Recognizance of Arkansas.' The scul tors of the world will there find a marble compos of red sandstone converted by the process of tim into a marble more beautiful than that of Carrar and equally as fine as any Italy has ever sent u The vast deposits of coal, iron, marble, zinc, lea copper and nickel only await the labor and the capital of the North for their development."

Judge Kelley added that on the farm of a M Robinson, in Louisiana, sixty bushels of whe to the acre had been raised. White clover is natural crop in the same section. Mr. J. Barbour, alluding to the mineral resources Virginia, said the greatest mineral distric Virginia had not been referred to—that in th southwestern portion of the State—lying alon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The all the minerals are found—iron, copper, lea plaster, salt—everything but coal. They a all found in abundance. The coal is abou one hundred miles distant. This descriptio tallies with the geological report given b George Stephenson, who devoted considerab time to the investigation of the mineral resources of Virginia during his visit to th country. Colonel Printup, of Georgia, referring to the mineral resources of Alabama state that mountains of iron could be found in a most any portion of the State, which by anal sis had been proven to yield from forty to fort seven per cent. of pure iron.

The coal and iron beds of Alabama lie withi a short distance of each other. There is a lar iron mountain in Alabama, and within fo miles of it plenty of coal, limestone, sandsto and rich deposits of lead, all within a circumference of four miles. The mountain is a solid bed of iron. There is also an iron hi in Alabama which lies parallel to the Selm railroad, about sixty miles in length, compos almost entirely of iron. Superior sandston bituminous coal and various other minera and splendid lead deposits are also here to seen. Samuel Pool described at length th mineral resources of North Carolina. Throug out Cherokee and Jackson counties are copp mines of great value. Marble of the finest qu ity is found there in vast quantities. The iro deposits are also immense, and compare favo ably with those of Tennessee.

In all these States the agricultural characte of the land is highly spoken of. The land si uated in what is known as the Piedmo country, in Virginia, capable of producing much wheat and grass as any lands in Pen sylvania and Maryland, is offered at ten a twenty dollars per acre. On the slope, peac es and apples flourish in profusion with litt cultivation. In the Blue Ridge Mountai fine grazing lands can be purchased for o dollar per acre. Sheep live all winter in t fields; cattle are housed about Christmas a kept in until about the first or middle April. In the hills and valleys of Georgi fruit of all kinds are easily raised. In t northern part of the State, the peach is spontaneous production. The mountain regio of North Carolina as yet is wholly undeve oped, but there can be no doubt that it is a excellent grazing country. There are som fifteen or twenty very large fisheries along t coast, besides several small ones. Seines enormous length are used for this purpos and the season lasts from about the first March until the middle of May, without a cessation in the fishing operations. T seines are hauled from the water by mul and windlasses, and are sunk to a depth twenty-two feet of water. The average cat of herring at each draft is about seventy eighty thousand and two hundred shad, a though frequently as high as one hundred an thirty thousand, sometimes two hundr thousand, and one thousand shad are captur at one haul. These are packed in barrels a transported, sometimes to Philadelphia, b more frequently to Baltimore. In addition the shad and herring, vast quantitie smaller fish are caught, but never counte and are hauled out by the load and distribut on the land, where they prove to be a valuab fertilizer.

Mr. Ghio, Superintendent of the Weldon a Portsmouth Railroad, North Carolina, sa Norfolk possesses the best harbor on the coa and as Dickens said of that portion of t country, "Nature had done everything f them, and then cursed them with fish and oy ters." A laborer can go out in a small bo and in a short time catch enough fish and oy ters to support his family for the balance the week. The whole country is now being d veloped, and under the new system of cultiv tion the lands are rising in value instead being depreciated on account of the war. number of Pennsylvanians and New Jers truck and fruit-growers have removed to t vicinity of Norfolk, and realized handso fortunes.

Here we have enumerated some of the pro inent resources of the South. All that is r quired to develope the county is good farm The ores will attract capital and scie tific management. It is apparent that wha ever differences may be occasioned by anta onistic political sentiments, there is a u nimity of opinion concerning the develop ment of the material interests of the count that speaks well for the future.

MISS T. L. BIRD, who recently published book entitled "The Englishwoman in Am ica," has been taking notes in Edinburgh. M Bird has seen the worst slums of the Tham side of London, the "water side" of Qu bec, and the Five Points of New York, but s finds more dirt, degredation, overcrowding a other shamelessness in Edinburgh than in a of them. The lower floor of John Knox's hou is one of the worst spirit shops in the city, a John Knox's church is the center of an are densely packed with 44,400 human beings, li ing and dying like swine. Close by Jo Knox's house is a well, the only water supp of the district, and here, from six in the mor ing until nearly midnight, stand women, gi and children struggling for their turn, so often, having to wait three hours! Thou this wretched district is the best paying pro erty in the city, no pipes or taps are to seen.

SAYS the Philadelphia *Bulletin*: While t Eastern Division Pacific Road seems, at fir sight, to be the one outlet for our trade in th direction, it has come to be well understo by Pennsylvania capitalists and business m that the Central Pennsylvania Road is have another most important and equ direct outlet westward and northwestwar Denver and Cheyenne, thus striking the Uni Pacific Railroad, and taking for us our sha of the trade of Idaho, Montana, Oregon and t adjacent territories.

Weekly Commercial.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

The National League for Home Production—Its Organization Perfected—Objects of the League.

A meeting of manufacturers, miners and other producers was held in Philadelphia on Thursday, for the purpose of organizing a National League, for the protection of American labor. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BREAD QUESTION.

What will be the Future Price of Wheat?

The Chicago *Tribune* discusses "the future of Wheat," and after going over the whole field, comes to the following conclusion: [illegible]

[illegible]

MONONGAHELA COAL WORKS.

List of Coal Works on the River Between Pittsburgh and Brownsville—Average Product, [illegible] Bushels per Year.

We give below a carefully prepared list of coal works on the Monongahela river, between this city and Brownsville, a distance of sixty miles. [illegible]

[illegible]

Californian Facts.

[illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 24, 1869.

There was more ease experienced in the discount market to-day. Borrowers of undoubted credit were able to get liberal accommodations at the usual bank rates. [illegible]

Local stocks are in more demand and will bring full prices, especially bank shares. [illegible]

—United States bonds opened this morning at about the closing quotations of last evening. Jay Cooke & Co., in their letter received by Messrs. McKay & Co., observe that the advance in London quotations for Five-Twenties was more than overcome by the fall in gold, and Governments have been heavy all day. [illegible]

Messrs. Jos. S. McKay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

[illegible]

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

[illegible]

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Room, Apollo Building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

[illegible]

—A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

[illegible]

—The question of letting borrowers and lenders fix the rate of interest is receiving a good deal of attention, as a proper one for legislative enactment in the different States. [illegible]

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 86 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. [illegible]

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 24, 1869.

There was more business transacted in our general markets to-day than usual for some days past. There are, however, but few changes to note in prices. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 25, 1869.

There was a better feeling in the market yesterday towards the close, although the eastern markets were reported dull and prices lower. In our own market buyers were offering a higher advance over the previous day's prices.

CRUDE OIL.—The market yesterday exhibited a better feeling, and more firmness on the part of holders; prices, however, are not quoted any higher. [illegible]

REFINED OIL.—The market appeared to gain strength during the day, although the sales were limited. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY EVENING, February 20, 1869.

CATTLE—During the past week the transactions in cattle have been unusually small. The total sales only amounting to [illegible] head. [illegible]

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, February 22, 1869.

SHIPMENTS EAST.

The following live stock was shipped for eastern markets from the East Liberty Stock Yards, during the week ending February 20, 1869:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Monday	61	2,066	676	61
Tuesday	248	660	2,378	120
Wednesday	326	643	3,066	109
Thursday	630	1,603	1,679	185
Friday	1,048	2,483	2,382	128
Saturday	112	3,259	1,150	49
Totals	4,425	11,374	11,015	667
For week ending Feb. 13	2,107	8,872	13,675	812

The sales of live stock, as reported in the COMMERCIAL of this morning, for the past two weeks [illegible]

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 23, 1869.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle on sale this week has been light, and under a fair demand from butchers, prices were a shade better, fully half a cent advanced. There were on sale about 500 head, hardly half the usual number. The quality of the cattle was fully up to the usual kind offered, and from which market the majority of our butchers take their stock. There were a considerable number of fresh cows on sale, and sold at a margin all the way from $35 ℔ head to $70. Prime to extra steers sold at $8 00@9 00 ℔ hundred; good to medium at $7 00@7 50, and stockers at $5 50@6 25 ℔ hundred. Among the sales reported we note the following:

Adam Eckert, 30 head fresh cows at $30 00@70 ℔ head.

M. Varner, 18 head steers at $7 25, and 2 oxen at $8 ℔ hundred.

Rosewood & Blackstock, 70 head at $5 50@8 50 ℔ hundred.

L. Rothchilds & Co., 21 head at $5 25@8 25 ℔ hundred.

J. Zeigler, 20 head at $5 87@7 50 ℔ hundred.

Stokely Bro., 15 head bulls, cows and steers at [illegible] ℔ hundred.

Hess & Kraus, 42 head steers at [illegible] ℔ hundred.

McCallum, 19 head common Ohio to Blackwell at $5 75.

L. J. Shamberg, 20 head Ohio at $6@7 50.

N. Carr, 20 head Balmoral, Ohio, stock at $6@7 75.

J. Kaufer, 30 head at $7@8 70.

J. Nandy, 32 head Ohio at $6@8.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 75 head, mixed, at $7 25@8 00.

Hodges & Taylor, 63 head at $6 00@8 12½.

Greenwald & Kahn, 50 head at $6 00@8 25.

E. C. Cinn sold 6 head of good Washington county cows, weighing 9,445, for Hamilton, at $8 50.

James McAllister, 25 head Butler county stock at $5 00@7 00.

Meeks & Brother, 50 head Ohio and Chicago, at $7 12½@8 00.

Trunnian & Lehman, 31 head Ohio and Illinois, at [illegible].

Kewin sold 20 head Western Reserve stock to Zeigler & Co., at $6 26.

Conifer sold 15 head of steers, cows and bulls to Rockwood & Blackstock at $6 25.

HOGS—Like the hog market at the Central Yards, prices have greatly declined during the past week. Fair to choice were dull at $11@11 50. There were some very extra sold as high as $12 ℔ hundred. Choice fat hogs are down fully $1 25 ℔ hundred, and the common and lower grades much more. The supply was fair, and more than adequate to the demand at the decline. [illegible]

SHEEP—There were not over 800 head on sale, a very light supply, and with a good local demand prices ruled very firm, and for the best qualities show prices were higher. [illegible]

Live Stock at Chicago.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle for the past week were 5,196 head, against 4,716 head the previous week, and the shipments the past week were 3,426 head, against 2,895 head the previous week. The market opened active and higher on Tuesday of the past week, but as the week advanced the demand became less urgent and prices shaded off a little in favor of buyers. [illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts during the week were [illegible]

SHEEP—The receipts for the week were 7,229 head and the shipments 3,621 head. [illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Albany Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Cambridge Cattle Market.

[illegible]

IRON.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron is steady and firm, with a fair demand to meet the current wants of consumption. American pig metal is quiet and unchanged. Manufactured iron of some seasonable discriptions is in good demand at very firm prices. The *Bulletin* quote Scotch pig firmer, with small sales of Gartsherrie and other brands No. 1, in lots for consumption, at [illegible] ℔ ton, the outside rate for coltness. [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Scotch pig continues in moderate demand, says the *Shipping List*, and we have only to notice sales of 400 tons Eglinton to dealers at $40, ex-ship; 300 do, to arrive, $40; and 400 do. Glengarnock, to arrive, $40@41, cash. [illegible]

IRONTON, OHIO.

The *Register* says there are no signs of any weakening of sales on metal. If we change our figures at all, we are inclined to report them slightly higher. Holders continue most hopeful. The receipts at this point do not average over ten tons per day at the present time. We learn of some little stocks at the furnaces. The bad condition of the roads, from the railroads to the furnaces, partially account for so limited receipts.

We quote this week:

[illegible]

Nails are taken up as soon as manufactured. The prices have materially fallen, and are now so low that there is no money in the business. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 25, 1869.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.				*Oil.*		
Acetic	℔	27 @ 30		Bergamot	℔	6 00 @ 6 50
Citric	℔	1 32 @ 1 40		—Castor	gal	3 15 @ 3 25
Oxalic	℔	30 @ 33		—Cinnam	℔	4 50 @ 4 75
Tartaric	℔	60 @ 65		—Cloves	℔	3 90 @ 4 20
Alcohol	gal	2 20 @ 2 35		*Oil.*		
Aloes.				Cod liver	gal	2 25 @ 2 50
Cape	℔	28 @ 30		Lemon	℔	5 25 @ 5 75
Socot	℔	90 @ 1 00		Lard	gal	1 20 @ 1 30
Am. Carb	℔	24 @ 26		—Cincin	gal	1 40 @ 1 70
—Aqua	℔	10 @ 14		Linseed	gal	1 07 @ 1 12
Annotta	℔	80 @ 90		Neats f	gal	1 35 @ 1 45
Ashes Pot	℔	9 @ 10		Olive	gal	2 25 @ 3 25
—Soda	℔	4 @ 5		—quarts	doz	7 75 @ 15 00
Bal. Copa	℔	95 @ 1 00		—pints	doz	4 85 @ 5 00
Bay Rum	gal	4 50 @ 6 00		Origan	℔	90 @ 1 00
Bark.				Pepper't	℔	6 00 @ 6 50
Cassia	℔	50 @ 65		Rosemary	℔	1 20 @ 3 25
Clinch'r'd	℔	1 65 @ 1 75		Sassafras	℔	1 70 @ 1 85
" Pale	℔	70 @ 75		Sperm	gal	2 85 @ 3 10
" Crom	℔	45 @ 55		Tanners	gal	1 00 @ 1 15
Black Lead.				Whale	gal	1 40 @ 1 50
American	℔	5 @ 6		Winterg'n	℔	5 75 @ 6 25
East Ind	℔	13 @ 16		Opium Ty	℔	[illegible] @ 20 75
German	℔	7 @ 9		Phosphos	℔	1 20 @ 1 35
Blue Mass	℔	60 @ 62		Pl Paris	bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
Blue Vitr	℔	14 @ 16½		*Potass.*		
Borax ref	℔	40 @ 41		Bichrom	℔	21 @ 23
Brims roll	℔	6 @ 7		Chlorate	℔	35 @ 52
—Flor Sul	℔	8½ @ 9		Iodide	℔	5 65 @ 5 85
Calomel A	℔	1 65 @ 1 70		Prus Yel	℔	45 @ 48
—English	℔	1 60 @ 1 65		" Red	℔	1 05 @ 1 10
Camp ref	℔	1 20 @ 1 35		Putty	℔	5½ @ 6¾
Canthar's	℔	1 90 @ 2 00		Quin sulp	oz	2 45 @ 2 55
Cham. Ger	℔	35 @ 40		Rosin	bbl	6 25 @ 6 65
—Roman	℔	55 @ 65		*Root.*		
Chlorof'm	℔	1 60 @ 1 70		Gentian	℔	11 @ 15
Cloves	℔	45 @ 50		Ging'r E I	℔	27 @ 29
Cochineal	℔	1 30 @ 1 40		" Jamaica	℔	33 @ 35
Con lye	case	8 00 @ 8 25		Ipecac	℔	3 25 @ 3 50
Copp'ras	bbl	7 50 @ 8 00		Jalap	℔	2 50 @ 2 60
CreamTar	℔	40 @ 45		Liquorice	℔	13 @ 20
Cubebs	℔	44 @ 48		Rhub E I	℔	3 70 @ 3 90
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 30		Sars Hon	℔	65 @ 67
[illegible]	℔	11 @ 15		Seneca	℔	65 @ 70
Ex Nit sp	℔	50 @ 60		Valeri En	℔	60 @ 63
—Sulph	℔	90 @ 1 00		" Germ	℔	35 @ 37
Ext Logw	℔	14 @ 16		Sal Ammo	℔	16 @ 17
—Liq Calis	℔	50 @ 55		—Epsom	℔	5 @ 5½
—Buchu	℔	60 @ 65		—Soda	℔	3½ @ 4
—Sarly	℔	75 @ 80		*Seed.*		
Fustic chi	℔	3½ @ 4½		Canary	bus	7 75 @ 8 50
Galls Alep	℔	42 @ 52		Hemp	bus	4 50 @ 5 00
Gum.				Cardamn	℔	5 45 @ 5 60
Arabic sts	℔	52 @ 55		Mustard	℔	17 @ 19
" White	℔	85 @ 1 00		Senna Al	℔	50 @ 54
Myrrh T'k	℔	65 @ 70		" E In	℔	25 @ 30
Shellac	℔	55 @ 65		*Soda.*		
Trag c'rts	℔	50 @ 55		Bi Carb	℔	7¼ @ 8¼
" Flake	℔	1 40 @ 1 50		Caustic	℔	8 @ 9
Hoff'n's A	℔	52 @ 55		Soap Cast	℔	20 @ 21
Indigo Ma	℔	1 50 @ 1 60		" Cast wh	℔	28 @ 31
—Span'l F	℔	1 65 @ 1 70		Starch	℔	8 @ 8½
Iodine res	℔	7 25 @ 7 50		Sugar L'd	℔	43 @ 46
Jamic Bee	℔	7 @ 8		Sulphur	℔	11 @ 12
Log Chip'd	℔	3 @ 4		Terra Jap	℔	9 @ 10½
Mace	℔	1 60 @ 1 65		Turp spts	gal	70 @ 75
Madder	℔	18 @ 20		*Varnish.*		
Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 00		Copal	gal	2 50 @ 4 00
—Carb	℔	30 @ 35		Japan	gal	1 30 @ 1 83
Mercu Pil	℔	1 00 @ 1 05		Damar	gal	3 40 @ 3 65
Morph sul	℔	8 25 @ 8 50		Ven Red	℔	4 @ 4½
Nutm No 1	℔	1 50 @ 1 65				

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

The market during the week was firm with a fair inquiry; The receipts are steadily increasing, especially bituminous coal smelted forge descriptions from Lake Superior ores. A large portion, however, of the present receipts go to fill up previous contracts. There is but little offering for present delivery, and last week's prices were steadily maintained. Charcoal irons are in fair supply, embracing a large variety of brands. Hanging Rock Foundry descriptions is attracting more attention with a better feeling on the part of holders, certain favorite metals being held at an advance.

Anthracite irons are coming in more freely, but heavy being held generally at relatively higher prices, sales have been restricted.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

	P. T.
200 tons Mahoning Valley	
200 tons Grey Forge	$32 50—4 mos.
200 tons do	31 50—5 mos.
200 tons medium Grey Forge	28 00—4 mos.
50 tons do do	38 00—4 mos.
100 tons Grey Forge	32 00—5 mos.
50 tons do	29 00—4 mos.
50 tons do	38 75—4 mos.
50 tons very Open Grey	40 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

200 tons No. 1 Anthracite	$42 50—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 "	41 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 3 "	39 00—4 mos.
100 tons Chickies Forge	41 00—cash.
200 tons Neutral Forge	41 00—4 mos.

Charcoal—Hanging Rock.

60 tons extra Forge	$51 00—4 mos.
30 tons "	53 00—4 mos.
30 tons "	49 00—4 mos.
50 tons "	51 50—4 mos.

Coke.

100 tons Red Bank	$35 00—6 mos.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

Prices are firm at the card rates which are unchanged. We quote card rates as follows:

IRON.

[illegible]

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ ℔ extra.

[illegible]

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5½	6¾	9
" " 18 to 24	5¾	7¼	9¼
" " 25 to 26	6	7½	9¾
" " 27	6¼	7¾	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ ℔ extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$5 00
8d and 9d	5 25
6d and 7d	5 50
4d and 5d	5 75
3d	6 50
2d	7 75
3d fine	7 75
2d fine	8 75
3d fine blung	7 75
Clinch	6 50
2d Spikes	5 25
Cut Boat Spikes	5 75

Barrel Nails—¾ in, $8 00; 1 in, $7 50, 1¼ in, $6 75; 1½ in, $6 50, 1¾ in, $6 00; 1⅞ in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 6d.

Finishing Nails—1½, $9 00; 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ℔ keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

A careful survey of the Window Glass market for the past month presents the following facts: The month of January opened dull with little apparent disposition on the part of dealers to purchase largely at the asking prices of manufacturers and insisting upon a reduction. Manufacturers having light stocks and great faith in the wants of the trade during the spring held their glass firmly. The latter part of the month, however, some large purchasers succeeded in getting a moderate concession and for the vast two or three weeks the sales have been very heavy and the stock in manufacturers' hands is being rapidly reduced. Every indication points to a very brisk demand during the entire spring and as the very low rates at which glass is now offered affords the barest remuneration to the manufacturers, it is probable prices will stiffen within the next thirty days—and in fact some of the manufacturers are now holding their glass out of the market confident they will be able to obtain better rates soon. We quote by car load at 50 and 5, and 55 per cent. off their list. Sales of much larger lots are occasionally made at a shade better. Small lots 45 to 50 off.

The card rates are as follows:

	2d quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 50	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	6 00	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		8 00
13 by 16 to 16 by 24		8 50
20 by 22 to 18 by 30		10 00
20 by 30 to 24 by 30		12 00
24 by 30 to 24 by 36		13 00
26 by 36 to 30 by 44		15 00
30 by 45 to 32 by 48		18 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBL ABOVE RATES.

All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

There is a fair demand from yards with good stocks on hand.

We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℔ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	28 00
Third Common	22 00
Shelving	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ℔ M	$80 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	35 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Flow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	30 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	46 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$7 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 50
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

The card rates are as follows:

Manilla cordage	21½
do do 12 thread	22
do do 6 and 9 thread	22½
do hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
do do tarred	21
do lath twine, tarred	21
do bay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	19½
do lath twine, tarred	19½
do bay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
do do hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	14@16
Cotton rope	40@75
Houseline, marline and hambroline	25@28
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	19
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@35
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self lubricating packing	55
American hemp oakum	
American Navy Oakum	10
do do do best	11
Caulking cotton	18@22

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

There continues a large demand for crackers, but prices have not undergone much change for some time past. The following are Marvin's wholesale card rates:

Boston Crackers		10
Wine	"	11
Soda	"	10
Oyster	"	9½
Water	"	9
Butter	"	10
Sugar	"	11½
Dyspepsia	"	12
Jumbles	"	15
Lemon Biscuit	"	13
Ginger Cakes	"	16
Cream Crackers	"	16
Graham	"	12
French	"	25

Graham Wafers	17
Milk Biscuit	11
Ginger Snaps	16
Pilot Bread	6
Extra Pilot	10
Cracker Meal	10
Almond Nuts	30
Novelty Crackers	20
Fancy Crackers	20
Maryland or Pounded Biscuit	14
Mixed Cakes	16
Spiced Jumbles	18

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ℔ dozen	$5 50
Shaker " 2, "	5 25
Hurl " 1, "	5 00
Hurl " 2, "	4 50
Braid " 1, "	4 50
Braid " 2, "	4 25
Round " 1, "	3 75
Round " 2, "	3 50
Western common	3 25
Broom corn, prime, ℔ ton	280 00
Broom corn, common, ℔ ton	200 00
Broom handles, ℔ 1,000	20 00
Swallow brooms, ℔ dozen	6 50

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

Since our last regular report the market has continued steady and firm for all seasonable goods, and there has been little disposition on the part of our jobbers to press sales. They seem to have been doing a fair business the past week.

Our mills are still sold up close to product and show no accumulation of goods on their hands. Eagle Extra Heavy, Anchor A and Penn Mill are jobbed at 16½c, which is mill price, and it is our opinion that this price will be maintained for the season. Should there be a reaction in raw material, say of 4@5c ℔ ℔, these brands could not be offered for less.

There is no margin of profit to the manufacturer at present prices. On the other hand we venture to say *they do not get cost* for their goods, hence we believe that if cotton should recede to 25c it will not change the price of heavy brown sheetings.

Prints are a shade off though only for dark and unreasonable styles. The demand seems fully equal to the supply.

Our jobbers we think will have a good demand for spring styles.

Delaines are only in moderate request at 20@22c.

Ginghams are firm at present prices but with little demand at this season.

No change in Ticks since our last report.

Below we give our jobbers' prices for the following popular brands of heavy and medium Brown Sheetings, Prints, &c:

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	16½c	Juniata B	14½c
Anchor A	16½c	Anchor C	14½c
Eagle Extra	16½c	Duquesne	14½c
Conewago	16c	Glencoe	14½c
Idaho	16c	Pennsylvania	13½c
Nonatook	16c	Magnolia	13½c
Pittsburgh Family	15½c	Allegheny	13c
Walnut Creek	15½c	White Fawn	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	14	Mourning	13
Merrimack W	15½	American	13½
Spragues	13½@14	Orientals	13½
Dunnells	13½	Gloucester	13½
Conestoga	13½	Amoskeag	13
Lancaster	13½	Troy	7
Wamsutta	10	Allen Pinks	14½
Shirtings	13½		

DELAINES.

Pacific	20@21c	Hamilton	20@21c
Manchester	20@21c	Armures	22c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Waumee	16
Gloucester	16	Laurel G	12½
Glasgow	16		

TICKS.

Conestoga P. M. B	33c
Gold Medal	28c
Conestoga C. T	25c
Conestoga C. C. A	23c
Kellyville F	16c

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS.

Allegheny 2 bush	45c
Penn Mill 2 bush	47½c
Penn Mill 2½ bush	55c
Penn Mill 3 bush	62½c

CARPET CHAIN, ETC.

Penn Mill long reel assorted colors	55c
Penn Mill long reel white	47c
Penn Mill cotton twine	47c
Penn Mill Batting	26c

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

Geo. H. Anderson & Co.'s report of our market indicates a better feeling among the trade in anticipation of an early and lively spring business. Since our last report there has been a decided improvement in certain branches. Harness and Rough Slaughter are both moving off freely, with a tendency to advance. Prime lots of light and spready, and lots suitable for harness, are in good demand, and will bring outside quotations.

We notice from our reports from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and in fact all the principal cities, both east and west, considerable animation in leather and hides, and in most cases an advance in prices. The New York red leather market is well cleaned out of prime stock, and a very good demand for light weights of second grade sole. Prime middle weight B. A. sole has advanced about 2c ℔ ℔; other stock in proportion.

Hides are active, and prime lots are getting scarcer as the grubby season is at hand. Prices are firm, and good lots readily command outside quotations.

Tanner's Oil has advanced from five to ten cents per gallon since the first of January in Boston, and we have altered our quotations here to correspond. The opinion among oil dealers prevails that oil will maintain a high figure during the season. The reasons given are a light stock in store and a short *catch*.

Annexed are the revised market quotations:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy	40@42c	Extra shaved h'r's	47c
Oak sole, middle and light	41@42c	Black bridle ℔ doz	$55@60
Rough oak	38@40c	Fair bridle ℔ doz	$60@70
Finished calf	$1 30@1 60	Saddler's skirting	47@48c
Waxed upper ℔ ft	28@30c	Shoe skirting	44@46c
Wax kip	70@80c	Red sole B. A	32@34c
Band leather	42@46c	Red sole Orinoco	29@31c
No. 1 oak harness	43@46c	No. 1 pad skins ℔ doz	$7 00@7 50

HIDES.

Green salted	11@11½c	Tanners' oil, best bank	$1 10
Green Butchers	9@10 c	Tanners' oil, straits	1 15
Dry Flint	24@26 c	Calcutta Slaughter Kip	$1 25@2 50
Tallow No. 1	11½@12c		
Green Calf	15@17c		

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

White leads are very firm, at an advance of half cent ℔ ℔. The following are the current quotations:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 ℔ in oil	13½c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 ℔ in oil	14 c
Fancy brands from	7½@12½c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	13 c
Orange Mineral	13½@14½c
Pure Red Lead	11½@12 c
Painters' Red Lead	10½@11 c
Litharge	11½@12 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	11 @13 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	7½@12 c
Putty	5 @5¼c

COOPERAGE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, February 27, 1869.

The following are the current prices, as furnished us by M. P. Adams & Bro.:

Oil bbls	$1 75@1 80
Flour bbls	50@ 52
Whisky bbls	2 20@2 25
Pork bbls	1 35@1 40
Butter Firkins	1 20@1 25

COOPERAGE STOCK.

Flour bbl staves ℔ M	$10 50 @11 00
" heads circled ℔ sett	9 @ 9½
Hogshead poles ℔ M	20 00 @ 24 00
Barrel poles ℔ M	10 00 @ 15 00
Rough oil or whisky bbl staves	22 00 @ 28 00
Dressed " " "	30 00 @ 37 00
Walnut lumber, green	45 00 @ 50 00
" " dried	50 00 @ 60 00

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

The following are the Pittsburgh current rates:

I C, 10x14	$13 50
I X, 10x14	16 50
I X X, 10x14	20 50
I C, 12x12	14 00
I X, 12x12	17 00
I C, 14x20	14 50
I X, 14x20	17 50
I X X, 14x20	21 50
I C, roofing, 14x20	13 25
I X, roofing, 14x20	16 25
Bar Tin, ℔ ℔	46c
Straights, ℔ ℔	45c
Banca, ℔ ℔	47c
Sheet Zinc	14c
Slab Spelter	12c

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

Below we give Livingston & Co.'s price list for Drum's Patent Shutter Hinge, Sash Pulley, &c.:

No. 0 Ex. heavy strap brick house		℔ doz.	$4 50
" 1 Heavy	do do	do	4 00
" 2 do	hook and eye	do	3 75
" 3 Light strap for frame house		do	3 50
" 4 do	hook and eye	do	3 00
Shutter Fastener ℔ doz			40
Two in. Drum's Patent Sash Pulley			80
Two and one-half in. Drum's Patent Sash Pulley			1 00
Weights, ℔ ℔			3½

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

The following are the current prices, as reported by one of our largest manufacturers:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅝ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	$ 72@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Union Twist	71@ 75	Ladies' Twist	$1 00@1 10
Flounders	70@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 70	Scotch Snuff	75@ 78
Navy	65@ 70	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Young America	90@1 00	Rappee Snuff	65@ 75
Louisville Navy	75@ 80	Cut and Dry	30@ 32
Richmond do	70@ 72		

SUGAR TRADE.

The continued alarming accounts from Cuba of the rapid progress of the Revolution into the principal sugar growing districts, if not now overspreading the whole island, more and more interrupting railroad and other communication with the interior, and, of course preventing the due course of shipments to, and by consequence from the ports of delivery—together with advices of rains and cholera, the unsettled state of the slave population, continual skirmishes with the insurgents in every direction, the almost total suspension of trade, and all the waste and destruction to property incident to internal strife—give promise of a much greater reduction of the crop than the estimates in the early part of the season, which, without these serious drawbacks, were 20@25 ℔ cent. below the crop of last year. These occurrences sufficiently account for the late excited state of the sugar market, and the considerable advance in prices noticed by us, now going on for more than a month past, the lowest point being about the 10th of December. The activity and excitement consequent upon this state of things have continued unabated since our last. Says the New York *Shipping List*, of Saturday, the most serious advices having come to hand since Tuesday. Refiners, finding a larger margin for their product than for a long time past, buy freely even at the constantly advancing prices demanded from day to day—we might say literally from hour to hour. Speculation is also busy to secure probable profits, and the trade, so far as the small stock suitable for their use will allow, are also ready purchasers. Holders continue to offer their rapidly dimininishing stocks very sparingly or refuse to name prices at all. Yesterday there was a larger business done than on any day for a long while past, amounting to about one-third the whole stock here, closing buoyantly at our revised quotations, which, for refining grades, are again half a cent, and for all other ¼@½c ℔ ℔ higher than on Tuesday last. A large portion of the stock here is new crop, mostly offered on arrival—that of old is small and gradually diminishing. We now quote fair refining Cuba 13⅛@13⅜c; good do 13½@13⅝c, and No. 12 box 14½@14⅝c, 4 mos. Refined has again advanced about 1c ℔ ℔. There is no stock worth naming, the production now urged to the full capacity of our refiners being readily taken at the gradually advancing prices of each succeeding day; we quote yesterday's closing prices 19⅝@19¾c for hard, 18½@18¾c for soft white, 16½@17½c for yellow, and 17½@17⅝c for extra C. The sales, with some resales, are 5,956 hhds Cuba at 12⅝@14½c; clarified do, 15¼c; 1,031 Porto Rico, 13⅜@14¼c; 50 bbls Demerara, 13½c; 300 hhds, 14 tcs, and 32 bbls clarified do, part low grade, 13½@16⅜c; 341 hhds Martinique 12¾@12⅞c; 8,895 bags brown Pernambuco, 12⅛@13⅛c; 5,811 do brown Bahia and 967 ceroons St. Domingo on private terms; 5,759 bxs Havana, 12½@15⅛c; and in Boston, 17,000 bags Manila, 12⅝c, 4 mos. Clarified is active at 13½@14½c, showing no change in price.

	Sugar—Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado. Hhds
Stock yesterday	9,700	4,000	1,967	590
Stock Feb. 18, 1868	3,064	3,828	580	100
Stock Feb. 19, 1867	20,889	35,278	117,731	160
Stock Feb. 20, 1866	19,573	36,311	96,091	33
Stock Feb. 18, 1865	10,200	12,800	89,378	36

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—Cotton ⅛c lower with a small demand; middlings 28⅛c; sales 2,100 bales; receipts 3,780 bales; exports 3,040 bales. Sugar firm; common 12½@13c; prime 15¼c; yellow clarified 16½@17½c. Molasses firm; prime 79@82½c.

Wool.

From the New York *Economist* we learn that that the market continues active with prices tending upward and quite a spirit of speculation. All kinds of wools are scarce except pulled wools, and of these there are an abundant supply, which dealers are every day crowding upon the market, and manufacturers buying at their leisure. A large amount of the extras upon the market are well sprinkled with shearlings, and the whole of some very short grown; at the same time there are some pulled wools which are bringing good prices; these are well grown and in superior condition. Medium wools are almost entirely out of the market, and extras are beginning to take their place. For these there is more inquiry and prices are getting stronger. For XX there is more a speculative demand than the other grades, for at the comparatively low prices at which these can be bought, there is certainly more to tempt the buyer than the other grades. A number of the larger dealers have been round the market looking for a chance, but chances become scarcer; consignors generally know that there is but a slender chance in the wool growing regions for future supplies, and they keep a very tight rein upon their consignees, and a steadily improving market leaves no chance for anything like slaughter; that day is gone bye. It is not now bragging how little you have got but for how much have you sold. There is every reason to expect a healthy spring trade. As a general thing, the operatives in the New England States have been well employed through the winter, and also those of New York and Philadelphia. Domestic combing wools are very scarce, but Canada—what little there is—continues neglected—few buyers touch it. Combing pulled moves slowly at fair rates for good grown in good condition. Braids and yarns have met with a slight advance, so that spinners are not quite so hard pushed as they were a short time ago, and are willing, or rather pay more freely the prices that are asked, although those that are holding Canada at the extreme figure of 75c, do not yet realize on it. 72½c is paid sometimes, and a very first class article will square 75c—that is about the extreme price, now, when the terms are cash; but, in order for our manufacturers successfully to carry on the production of worsteds, we must have a larger production of wool. But to take the wool market as a whole we can say it is in a healthy and satisfactory condition.

In Boston there has been a good demand during the past week, and transactions foot up a large aggregate. Manufacturers feel encouraged on the score of a visible improvement in the goods market, and have lately come in to replenish their stock of raw material. All of them, says the *Bulletin*, appear to have confidence in the staple, and some are buying considerably ahead of their immediate wants, as they see that the stocks of desirable fleece wool are rapidly disappearing, and are not likely to be replaced during the current season. Holders are very firm and uncompromising in their views, but sell freely when their terms are complied with, yet they feel confident that all their wool will be wanted, and think it very likely that prices will rule higher before the close of the season. Wool is now going into consumption at a rate which fully justifies them in looking for a gradual and constant improvement in values from week to week; and in view of the scarcity of some desirable grades, the natural competition among buyers will, of course, compel them to advance their rates for these. The sales of domestic for the week have been large and foot up about 1,150,000 ℔s, at a range of 4@60c for fleece and 35@55c for the various grades of pulled.

Provisions at Cincinnati.

From the circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., we learn that the market for provisions during the past week has been in rather an unsettled condition, and prices have slightly declined on all articles. The feeling however with the strong holders is firm, and sales are being made only by those who need the cash. Yet there is an evident decline and a strong disposition on the part of many to realize these large profits. The hog crop does not prove (taking the weight in consideration) as short as expected, yet it is short enough to maintain high prices all the season, and the probabilities are that we will have fluctuations but no ultimately lower figures.

Mess Pork though still the fancy article, seem to be in bad order to-day, one sale was made at $32, but is generally held at $33 for best brands. Choice country is nominal at $32.

Rumps are scarce and held at $27 00@30 00 as to quality.

Lard partakes of the general feeling in the market, and buyers do not offer over 19½c for best city, while it is generally held at 20c. Steam leaf 19c; head and gut 18½@18¾c.

Greases 12@16c, as in quality.

Stearine dull and neglected.

Tallow dull at 12@12½c.

Bulk meats have also sympathized with other articles, yet they are selling at relatively higher prices than bacon. I quote shoulders 13c; rib sides 15c; clear rib 15¾c; clear 16¼c; hams 15½c, all loose.

Bacon is in fair demand but at lower prices than sellers are willing to accept. Purchases can be made at 14¼, 16½, 17 and 17½c for shoulders, rib sides, clear rib and clear sides. Plain hams 17@18c. Sugar cured 19@20c canvassed and packed.

Plate beef dull and nominal at $20 00@20 50.

Flour and Grain at Chicago.

The receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending with the dates were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Feb. 20. 1869.	Feb. 13. 1869.	Feb. 20. 1868.
Flour, bbls	51,273	41,766	32,751
Wheat, bush	146,759	143,614	99,509
Corn, bush	166,831	394,714	402,946
Oats, bush	87,100	110,319	87,461
Rye, bush	15,291	16,124	6,875
Barley, bush	18,848	12,380	13,781

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, bbls	60,542	51,228	30,860
Wheat, bush	204,015	110,521	6,763
Corn, bush	96,621	75,287	101,421
Oats, bush	35,429	60,704	10,601
Rye, bush	31,211	20,731	
Barley, bush	12,214	9,033	2,492

PRICES.

The following were the closing prices:

	Feb. 20, 1869.	Feb. 21, 1868.
Flour, Sp. Ex	$5 25 @6 50	$8 75 @10 75
Wheat, No. 2	1 15 @1 15¼	1 94½
Corn, new	58 @ 58½	77½
Oats, No. 2	53	53½
Rye, No. 1	1 19	1 53
Barley, No. 2	1 90	2 07

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending February 18.

Georges Codfish—In good receipt; sales of round at $2 25 ℔ cwt. Sales of 2,000 qtls cured, for future delivery, at $7 62. Mackerel—Sales of Bay is at $27 00. 200 bbls of Shore have been sold the present week at $23 00@18 00 for Nos. 1 and 2. Fresh Halibut—In light receipt; last sales of Georges at $10 50 ℔ cwt. Smoked Halibut—11½c ℔ ℔. Oil—Cod, $1 ℔ gal.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 24, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Dull but firm at ⅛ off buying and ⅛ premium selling.

FLOUR—Held firmly at $5 25@6 62½ for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet and unsettled; No. 2 opened at $1 15½, advanced to $1 15¾, receded to $1 15¼, and closed at $1 15½@1 15⅝ for regular; this afternoon sellers at $1 15⅝.

CORN—Dull and a shade weaker; sales of new at 58@58c; rejected at 56½@57c, closing steady at 58@58½c for new; since 'Change sellers at 58c.

OATS—Dull but firmer and ¼@½c higher at 53¾@54c, closing at 53¾@54c.

RYE—Firm and a shade higher at $1 18@1 21 for winter and fresh receipts of No. 1, closing at $1 19½@1 20.

BARLEY—In store neglected and entirely nominal at $1 88@1 87 for No. 2; sample lots in good demand at $2 10@2 15 for good to choice.

HIGHWINES—Dull and nominal at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Dull but firmly held; sales confined to 200 bbls mess pork at $31 25, and 300 tierces lard at 18c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull but steady, closing at $12@12 50 for light and heavy lots. Live dull, weak and drooping; sales at $8 37½@10 65 for common to extra.

BEEF CATTLE—Steady at $4 75@5 75 for common to fair; $6@6 85 for medium; $7 10@8 for good to extra steers.

CHICAGO, February 24—10 P. M.

At the Open Board in the afternoon there was a fair inquiry for No. 2 wheat, and prices toward the close ruled a shade higher, sales being made at $1 15¾@1 15⅞ cash. Corn and Oats dull but firmer at the closing figures on 'Change.

The movement in pork products was moderate, prices firmer and a shade higher. Sales 300,000 lbs dry salted shoulders at 12c cash; 160,000 do, buyer March, 13⅛c; 200 tierces lard, seller March, 18⅛c; 100 do, buyer March, 19c; 200 do, cash, 18⅛c. In the evening the leading grain markets were dull at nominal prices.

Beef cattle in large supply, quiet and 20@25c lower; receipts 1,967 head; sales 1,564 at $4 75@6 00 for stockers and butchers; $6 25@7 00 for medium to good; $7 10@7 80 for smooth to extra shipping steers.

Live hogs dull, heavy, and 20@25c lower, closing with a downward tendency, with upwards of 5,000 head unsold; receipts 3,381; sales 1,564 at $8 60@8 75 for common to medium; $9 00@9 75 for good to choice.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton—very little doing; middling is worth 28@28½c. Hemp—dressed in fair demand at $240@250. Flour dull and unchanged; supers range at $4 50@6 25; extra $5 50@6 75; XX $6 25@7 75; XXX $7@9 50; fancy $9 75@11 00. Wheat dull and unchanged; choice red fall sold at $1 80, and fancy white at $2 12½; No. 2 spring sold at $1 30@1 32. Corn lower and unsettled at 66c for mixed, 67@68c for yellow and white, and 69@70 for fancy white. Oats firm but quiet at 62@66c. Barley—small sales of choice fall at $2 75. Rye unchanged at $1 25@1 28. Whisky higher at 92c. Pork held at $31 00@31 50, without buyers. Bulk meats held firmer; 12c offered and refused for loose shoulders up the river. Bacon—Nothing doing; jobbing lots can be had at 14c for shoulders; 16½@16¾c for clear rib, 17½c for clear sides; 17½@18c for sugar cured hams. Lard—Nothing doing. Cattle unchanged with only a moderate local business. Hogs range at 8½@10½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 24.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat unchanged and dull; amber $1 61 on spot, and $1 65 buyer March; No. 1 white Michigan $1 85, and No. 2 do $1 50; all slow of sale. Corn quiet; small sales of new at 68c; rejected 66c, closing firm at 68½c for new and 66½c for rejected. Oats quiet and firm; small sales at 63c for Michigan; some holders ask 65c. Rye steady and firm at $1 28@1 29 for Michigan and No. 1. Barley unchanged and quiet. Dressed hogs dull and nominal. Clover seed dull at $9 25.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 24.—Cotton nominal at 27½@28c; receipts 1,295 bales; exports 150 bales. Flour dull; super $6@7. Corn 72½c. Oats 78@85c. Hay $27@28. Bran $24. Corn meal $3 40. Pork $33 75@34. Bulk meats weak; clear sides 17¼@17½c; shoulders 14½c. Dressed hogs 13c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—Flour very quiet and prices unchanged. Wheat inactive at $1 18½ for No. 1, and $1 13 for No. 2. Oats quiet and steady at 54c for No. 2. Corn unchanged. Rye nominally $1 14@1 15 for No. 1. Barley quiet at $1 85@1 96 for No. 2. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs dull at $11 75@12 50.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Flour very dull; northwestern extra family $6 75@7 50. Wheat in limited demand; red $1 80@1 90; No 1 spring $1 75. Rye unchanged. Corn held firmly; sales 6,000 bush yellow at 89@90c. Oats steady at 73@65c. Petroleum very quiet; crude 27½@28c; refined 37@37½c. Provisions dull and drooping. Whisky selling slowly at 97c@$1.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 24.—Flour quiet and steady; city made $10 75 for XXX white; $9 for XX red and amber; $7 75 for XX spring; $6 75@7 25 for XX red; country made $9@9 50 for XX white winter; $7 50@8 25 for XX red winter; $6 50@7 25 for XX spring. Wheat—sales 1 car No. 1 red winter at $1 58; 1 car No. 2 do at $1 45. Corn—sales 1 car at 69c. Oats—sales 1 car at 62c. Rye held nominally at $1 23@1 32 for No. 1; No. 2 $1 25@1 26.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, February 24.—Flour dull; dray lots are selling at $6 50@7 50 for western spring; $8@8 50 for amber western, and $9 25@9 75 for white western. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet; 10 cars new changed hands at 76½@77c on track; old nominal at 90c in store. Oats nominal. Rye nominal. Barley $2 10 for Canada; no sales. Seeds firm. Pork lower at $32 50. Lard lower at 20½c. Highwines held at 96@97c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 24.—Flour nominal. Wheat dull; sales of prime valley red at $2 15. Corn firm; prime white 94@95c; yellow 86@87c. Oats dull at 70@75c. Rye dull at $1 50@1 55. Mess pork quiet at $33@33 50. Bacon quiet; rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18¼c; shoulders 15½c; hams 21c. Lard dull at 20½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 24.—Sales 317 hhds tobacco at full rates. Cotton 26c. Mess pork $31 50@32. Lard 19¾c. Bacon shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c; bulk shoulders 13c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 16½c, all packed. Flour $5 50@6. Wheat $1 50@1 60. Corn 60@63c. Oats 60@62c. Rye $1 45@1 46. Whisky 92@93c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Dry Goods—under more favorable weather there was rather an improved inquiry for textile fabrics, although the market is still dull enough, but prices meantime are unchanged.

Havana Sugar Market.

HAVANA, February 24.—Sugar quiet; buyers demand a reduction; offers are made at 10⅞ reals for No. 12.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 132¾@132⅞.

NEW YORK, February 24—P. M.

MONEY.

Money continues easy; the demand was principally met throughout the day at 5@6 per cent. on call on governments, and 6@7 per cent. on stock collaterals: prime business paper 7@8 per cent.

STERLING.

Quiet at 109@109¼ for prime bankers; few commercial bills offering.

GOLD

Opened at 132⅝, advanced to 132⅞, fell to 132¼, on the passage of Schenck's bill in the House, declaring bonds payable in gold, but revived to 132¾@132⅞ at the close. The custom receipts yesterday were $646,600, and to-day $915,000, which indicates that importers are preparing for a large business.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened steady, though at a decline on yesterday's highest prices, the immediate cause of the decline being a report that the Senate Finance Committee will probably not report the Hooper Bill prohibiting a further issue of gold-bearing bonds. In the afternoon, however, the passage of the Schenck bill occasioned a perfect rush to buy, and under great excitement and activity the market advanced ½ per cent. Before the close there was a reaction of ⅛ from the highest point. Coupons '81, 114¼; do '62, 114⅛@114¼; do '67, 111⅞@111⅞; do '68, 111¼@111½; 10-40s, 109⅜@110.

STATE BONDS.

Weak, especially on Tennessees and Louisianas. Missouris, 87½@88; old Tennessee, 66½@66⅞; new Tennessees, 65¼@65¼; North Carolinas, 59½; Virginias, 61@62; Louisiana Levee 6s, 67½; do 8s, 85.

STOCKS.

In railways there was a large business during the morning, and the market was strong and buoyant until after regular board, when there was a reaction of ⅝ to 1 per cent. from the extreme advance. The particular features were Fort Wayne, which rose to 125, and Michigan Southern, which touched 97⅞ under the amicable settlement of differences between the former and the Erie corporation, and heavy purchases of Michigan Southern by the Vanderbilt interest. No change is, however, expected in its present direction. The announcement is made that the directors of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road have come to amicable relations with the Erie; that Mr. McCullough will continue President, while Jay Gould will be Treasurer. Miscellaneous shares were steady on Pacific Mail, otherwise strong and advancing. Express shares lower, in consequence of a revived litigation between themselves, and a report that the Erie and Central Railway threaten to exclude them from the roads. United States fell fully 10 per cent., and the others heavily, but not so much as United States. In the afternoon the railway market was stronger, with a general recovery from the lowest point. New York Central, Wabash and Fort Wayne were the strongest shares, and Toledo the weakest, selling down to 105, from which it reacted before the close. The market closed firm. Express stocks lower. Miscellaneous shares firm. Pacific Mail ranged between 97⅞ and 100⅝, and closed at the higher price.

5:30 PRICES.

Cumberland, 37½@39; Wells Express, 31½; American Express, 39½@40; Adams Express, 59½@59¾; United States Express, 42½; Merchants Union Express, 16½@17; Quicksilver, 24½@25; Canton, 60½@61; Pacific Mail, 100⅝@101; Western Union Telegraph, 37¼@37½; Mariposa, 8½@9; do preferred, 30½; New York Central, 164; Erie, 36¾; Hudson River, 136½@137; Harlem, 136½@138; preferred, 137 Reading, 92½@92¾; Terre Haute, 39½; preferred, 66; Wabash, 67½@68; do preferred, 77¾@77½; St. Paul, 65¼@65½; do preferred, 77¼@78; Fort Wayne, 123⅞@123⅞; Ohio and Mississippi, 34½@34¾; Michigan Central, 117¾@118; Michigan Southern, 97½; Illinois Central, 142½; Pittsburgh, 90⅝@90⅝; Toledo, 105¼@105⅜; Rock Island, 126¼@126⅜; Northwestern, 82⅝@82¾; do preferred, 91½@91¾; Lake Shore, 105¾; St. Joseph preferred, 115; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 45½; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 69; Chicago and Alton, 156.

MINING SHARES

Active on Gregory at $2 00@2 10; Smith and Parmelee, $1 65. Coppers at Boston: Calumet, 50 Copper Falls, 15; Franklin, 19½; Hecla, 70; Hancock, 4¾; Minnesota, 3½; Quincy, 30.

Gold clearances to-day, $98,000,000.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,438,489; payments, $447,244; balance, $91,880,801.

Exports for the week, except specie, $3,261,178.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Cotton dull and ¼@½c lower; sales 1,300 bales at 29½@29¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 5,627 bbls; dull and 5@10c lower; sales 5,100 bbls at $5 50@6 35 for superfine state and western; $6 35@6 90 for extra state; $6 25@7 15 for extra western; $7 20@8 15 for white wheat extra; $6 65@8 00 for round hoop Ohio; $7 50@8 50 for extra St. Louis; $9@12 for good to choice do, closing dull and heavy. Rye flour steady; sales 300 bbls at $5 25@7 25, and 300 bbls do to arrive on the opening of the river, at $7. Corn meal in moderate request; sales 1,000 bbls at $4 90@5 00 for western; 1,000 bbls at $5 00 for Brandywine. Whisky dull; sales of 500 bbls western at 95c free. Receipts of wheat 6,176 bush; heavy and 1c lower; sales of 59,000 bush at $1 51@1 57 for No. 2 spring in store and afloat; $1 64 for No. 1 do in store, $1 82 for amber western; $1 82½ for amber Canada, and white California on private terms. Rye dull and lower; sales of 1,000 bush western at $1 43. Barley without decided change; sales of 3,000 bushels choice State on private terms, and 1,500 do German in lots at $2 30. Barley malt dull. Receipts of corn 12,399 bushels; corn a shade easier; sales 4,700 bushels at 83½@91c for new mixed Western; 97c for white Jersey; 94@98c for white Southern. Receipts of oats 5,775 bushels; oats dull; sales 17,600 bushels at 73@74c for Western in store; 75c for Western afloat. Rice dull and quiet. Sugar firm and active; sales 3,600 hhds Cuba at 13½@14c; 2,100 boxes Havana at 13@14½c. Molasses quiet; sales 2,000 bbls New Orleans at 87½@90c. Petroleum quiet at 21c for crude, and 36c for refined bonded. Hops quiet. Leather—Hemlock sole firm and in good demand at previous prices. Wool quiet; sales 250,000 pounds at 46½@51c for domestic fleece; 95c@$1 17 for scoured; 44@48c for pulled. Coal quiet at $5 50@6 75 for domestic. Linseed oil moderately active at $1 03@1 05 in casks and barrels. Spirits turpentine quiet. Pork firmer with a moderate demand; sales 950 bbls at $31 75@32 for new mess; $31 25@31 60 for old do; $26@27 50 for prime; $28 75@30 25 for prime mess; also, 500 bbls new mess, seller April, at $32. Beef dull; sales 100 bbls at $9@16 50 for new plain mess, and $14@19 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales 90 tcs at $23@30 for prime mess; $30@35 for Indian mess. Beef hams dull, heavy; sales 110 barrels at $28@34. Cut meats quiet and heavy; sales of 220 packages at 13½@14c for shoulders, and 17½@18c for hams. Dressed hogs heavy at 12½@13¼c for western and 13½@14c for city. Middles dull; sales 30 boxes Cumberland cut at 15c. Lard firmer; sales of 1,650 tierces at 17¾@19½c for steam, and 19½@19¾c for kettle rendered; also, 2,250 tierces steam, seller March and April at 19c. Butter firm at 25@35c for Ohio. Cheese firm. Metals—Sheathing copper steady at 33c. Ingot Copper unsettled at 26¼c for Baltimore, and 26½c for Lake. Pig iron in moderate request and steady at $40@43 for Scotch, and $38@42 for American. Bar quiet at $90@92 50 for refined English and American. Sheet quiet at 11½@13c go d, for Russia. Nails steady and quiet at 5@5¼c for cut, 6½@6⅞c for clinch, and 27@30c for horseshoe.

LATEST.—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower on medium and good grades. Wheat steady for spring with a limited export demand, and dull and very heavy for winter. Rye dull and heavy at $1 40@1 43 for western. Oats dull and heavy at 73½c for western in store. Corn quiet at 89@90c for new mixed western. Pork quiet at $31 75@32 00 for new mess, cash and regular. Beef dull and in buyers' favor. Cut meats and bacon dull and declining. Lard quiet at 19@19½c for fair to prime steam. Eggs more steady at 21@24c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Flour and grain are unchanged and firm; family flour sold at $6 50@7; No 1 wheat $1 50, now held at $1 52. Corn 61@65c for ear and shelled. Oats 67@68c for No 1. Rye $1 45, and the supply light. Cotton dull but not lower; middling at 28½c. Tobacco firm and in good demand; sales of 215 hogsheads and 37 boxes; lugs $6 20@10 and leaf $12@27 30. Whisky in good demand at 93c; sales of 1,200 barrels. Mess pork irregular; 200 bbls city sold at $31 25; it is mostly held at $32 00. Bulk meats are held at 12½@14¾c, but not saleable to any extent at better than 12@14c, though a small lot of shoulders brought 12¼c. Bacon nominally unchanged; it is held at 14¼c, 16½@17½c for shoulders, clear and rib and clear sides. Sugar cured hams in fair demand at 19@19½c. Lard dull; no demand and prices nominal; city is held at 19½c. Butter scarce and firm at 33@37c for fresh. Sugar firm, but not higher. Coffee unchanged. No change in oil. Gold sold at 132 buying. Exchange dull at ⅛ discount buying.

Coal Sales in New York.

NEW YORK, February 24.—At the Scranton coal sale to-day, 80,000 tons were disposed of. There was a decline on stove of $1 70; chestnut 80c; steamboat 40c; grate 45c, and egg 40c. The prices were, lump $4 40@4 40; steamboat $4 45@4 47½; grate $4 32½@4 45; egg $4 20@4 50; stove $4 40@4 80; chestnut $3 72½@3 85.

A Young Woman Commits Suicide by Poison.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, February 24, 1869.

A young lady named Orvilla Kramer, of this place, who has been staying with her aunt some three miles in the country, committed suicide last night by poisoning herself. Medical aid was called, but too late to save her. After taking the poison, she said her reason for so doing was great trouble, but would not say what it was.

A Havana dispatch says there is great excitement there relative to the announcement that two iron-clads are at Key West. Dulce's address says: "Military Courts are established and their decisions will be carried out." Three thousand Spanish troops leave Havana today for the interior of Cuba. Thirty-six sugar cane fields in one district, and several whole plantations in others, have been burned by the insurgents. An expedition of 2,500 men has sailed from Nuevitas to operate against the rebels at Gusna and Puerto Principe. A new export duty is hereafter to be levied upon the products of the Island, in order to increase the revenue to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war.

It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Sherman who was hissed in Washington for denouncing the President for pardoning Mr. Dempsey, sent a note to Mr. Dempsey inviting him to bring his threatened cowhide to Sherman's room and try it on him, guaranteeing that there should never be any legal difficulties. Mr. Dempsey, ascertaining that Sherman was formerly an English army officer, and now a fighting parson, declined the invitation.

Thomas Allen, the pugilist, defeated by Charles Gallagher on Tuesday, has issued a challenge to his late competitor to fight again within a week for $1,000 a side.

For Farmers and Capitalists.

One of the most important inventions of the day is that of Brown's Patent Wool Wrapper, a machine simple in construction, durable and reliable. By its use farmers are enabled to wrap their wool in such a way that only the whitest and finest portion of the fleece is exposed. Numerous testimonials have been received from farmers who have used it, speaking highly of its merits and recommending it to farmers generally. Messrs. Shinn & Louther, at the Inventors' Bureau, No. 101 Fourth avenue, have one of these machines on exhibition, and invite parties who may wish to purchase State or county rights to call and examine it.

Spit, Spit; Hawk, Hawk.

Why don't you use Wolcott's Annihilator—pint bottles $1—and get rid of Catarrh? 'Tis sold by all druggists. 2*

MARRIED.

HEARD—DELAVAN—On Thursday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. F. A. Noble, at the residence of C. B. M. Smith, Mt. Washington, EMILIE L. DELAVAN to JAMES B. HEARD.

VOIGT—PHILLIPS—On Thursday, 18th inst., at residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. Laird, Miss MAME PHILLIPS, to A. M. VOIGT, all of this city.

HAMILTON—MERCER—On Tuesday evening, February 16, 1869, at the residence of the bride's mother, in East Birmingham, by the Rev. Jos. King, Mr. WILLIAM HAMILTON, of this city, to Miss LENORA MERCER, of the former place.

DIED.

ROBISON—Thursday morning, at the residence of his parents, WILLIAM M., son of Rev. James and Susan Robison, aged nineteen years.

GRAY—Sabbath morning, February 21st, at 1 o'clock, WILLIE SAWYER, youngest son of James A. and Eleanor Gray, aged sixteen months.

BEAN—On Sunday morning, February 21, 1869, ETTIE LEONA, daughter of Andrew J. and Permelia Bean, aged four years.

KAYE—In the fifty-fourth year of his age, Colonel JOE. KAYE, at quarter past 11, on Saturday morning, February 20, 1869.

GRIFFITH—On the 12th inst., at Deerfield, Ohio, JANE GRIFFITH, late of Brady's Bend, aged seventy-six years.

ADAIR—In Sewickley, of Apoplexy, WM. A ADAIR, in the sixtieth year of his age.

REANY—In Cincinnati, February 20th, at 10 o'clock, Mr. JOHN T. REANY, of steamer Bostona.

FOR SALE—BOOK AND VARIETY STORE—To any one wishing to enter into a paying business. The undersigned offers for sale his Book and Variety Store, situate in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio. The situation is a healthy and pleasant one. We already have one railroad, with a prospect for another. The establishment offered for sale is the only one of the kind in the county, has the complete monopoly of the Book, Stationery and Wall Paper trade, and is conceded to be the completest Fancy and Variety Store in the State. The goods kept are of that class that pay the best profits. For further particulars inquire of J. CASKEY, Millersburg, Ohio.

FOR SALE—MILL—A GOOD CUSTOM and Merchant Mill with four Run of Stones, with all necessary Bolting and Cleaning Machinery; good Water Power and good Custom and Retail Business. Also, two Houses, Warehouse, Barn, Stable, &c., with sixteen or more Acres of Land, a good Orchard, situated one-half mile West of the Lima Depot, on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, in a good grain growing country. Will be sold low. Inquire of J. COLTON, Limaville, Stark county, Ohio.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869.

TERMS:
[illegible]

THERE MUST BE GENUINE RETRENCHMENT.

It is to be hoped that the Republican members of the Legislature at Harrisburg fully realize how necessary it is that they should leave nothing undone which they can do, to reduce expenses and reform abuses wherever they exist. An intense feeling prevails all over the State, which will be satisfied with no half-way work. The people were never so watchful as now, and any subterfuge or attempt at chicanery will be at once detected and the authors rebuked. What caused this great awakening was the open and flagrant disregard by the Republican caucus, whose action was afterwards ratified in the House in regular legislative session, of the fact that we have reached a period when by reason of the enormous burthens entailed by the rebellion, extravagance of every kind must cease; that wherever a dollar can be saved by the right application of the rule of economy and honesty, the saving must be made; and that law makers and public officers, of every kind, will be held inexcusable for any departure from or neglect of this rule. Times have changed. The people will not be trifled with; and when a man or a body of men, holding office, are found not to be in sympathy with the people under the burdens they are carrying, distrust will at once follow; and when this disregard and want of sympathy grows into deliberate acts of wastefulness and extravagance and defiance of law, the people will not be restrained, as in former times, from uttering their condemnation of those who are guilty of those acts. Therefore, when, as if to mock the law of economy which was passed near the close of the legislative session of last year, restricting the number of House officers to thirty-four, this number, for no other reason than to pension a swarm of political paupers, was increased to sixty-one, at an additional cost of over twenty thousand dollars, the masses of the Republican party raised their voices in condemnation of this act of extravagance. "The first act being of this extraordinary character, what might they not expect before the session closed?" was the question which at once addressed itself to the Republican masses. The Republican party stood solemnly pledged to economy, retrenchment and the faithful administration of the people's concerns. They had just fought and won a great political battle with this for their watchword. They had elected a President whom they knew would not swerve a hair's breadth from this line. And when the Republicans elected to the Legislature, by their very first act, turned their backs on the pledges of the party, trampled under foot a law expressly framed to keep down expenses, and agreed among themselves that each man should pension a hanger-on out of the public treasury, the indignation of the party became aroused to an unmeasured degree. With such a beginning, what would be the middle and the ending? It was not only outrageous in itself, but necessarily fatal in the light of party policy—unless the party at once and completely repudiated the act and the actors, and thus set itself right before the whole people. *This the Republican party of Pennsylvania have done, and stand acquitted of responsibility in the premises.* The deliberate proposition to pension political paupers out of the public treasury, a proposition which afterwards, and in the face of law and the rising tide of indignation, in disregard of warnings, in defiance of oaths and pledges and duty, and at a time, too, when the backs of the people were well nigh breaking under the weight of debt and taxation, was [illegible] executed, was [illegible] utterly inconsistent with a proper regard of duty, and well calculated to arouse the storm and indignation which has found expression in every section of the State. And even now, in face of the storm of indignation which meets them everywhere, these representatives, as if determined to brave it out, refuse to secure the Treasury against these pauper politicians, and too plainly betray the intention to have them paid. In fact, it is openly proposed to pay the supernumeraries and let them go home. Let them go without their pay. They have earned none. They came illegally and for money solely. This thing [illegible]. Now is a good time. Public sentiment demands it. Let the Senate stand firm and not pass the resolution now before it to pay the supernumeraries; and *further, let there be no trick in the appropriation bill whereby, after the Legislature has dispersed, the pensioners will get their money.*

So long as the outlay of [illegible], perpetrated by some process of [illegible] or [illegible] certificates, the precise character of which no one appears able or willing to explain, is not guarded against, the forty thousand dollar saving about which we begin to hear so much—a saving, which, if it is made, will be attributable solely to the outcry aroused—will be all a sham; a mere delusion to blind the eyes of those whose scrutiny has become exceedingly uncomfortable to Representatives. We propose that there shall be square work, and the Republican party not held responsible for wrong doing—in other words, that not a man of the supernumeraries shall receive a single cent, but that the law of last session, limiting the number of House officers, shall stand the protection of the Treasury. And in this we are confident we are backed by the united voice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who are just as much in earnest as though the amount involved was a million or five millions. Least of all, will the intelligent Republicans be put off on the plea of saving at one end of the Treasury while the process of squandering is going on at the other.

WHAT REMEDY?

Gerrit Smith, one of the best men this country ever produced, has just addressed a letter to [illegible], one of the greatest and best men of England, on the hackneyed subject of temperance. The case is this: We expend more than a thousand millions of dollars every year in the United States for intoxicating liquor, and half the amount at least in paying for the paupers and criminals it produces. England, in all probability, does worse than that. The Temperance Societies, although they put forth much effort and money, have comparatively little influence, for drunkenness seems to be increasing instead of diminishing. What shall be done? Mr. Smith says let the Government shut up the dram shops. Mr. [illegible] says no, but punish the vice of drunkenness in the persons of those who offend the law. Both these gentlemen belong to the radical school of reform. Both are remarkable for their opinions, in which we agree, that the sole function of civil government is to protect the personal and property rights of men—not to meddle with what the people eat, or wear, or work at, much less their religion. The two divine institutions, whose province it is mainly to train up youth and fit them for the duties of life, are the Family and the Church. They have the boy under their care every day in the week, during the first twenty years of his life, and they have the appliances of family worship, Sunday Schools, Bible classes and public preaching twice or thrice a week. At the end of this time, many of these youths graduate from these institutions addicted to drink, and to all the cognate vices. Then the preacher and the parent, representing the two institutions aforesaid, come to the civil magistrate, whose sole business in the matter of government, is to look after the personal and property rights of citizens, and they ask him to leave his sphere and to shut up the dram shop. But this is no remedy for the evil. The habit of drinking is formed; the unnatural appetite, because it is unnatural, is insatiable, and will be gratified at any expense. What could the Legislature do to emancipate such a young man from his bondage? Nothing. Suppose, instead of drinking liquor, it was the still worse practice of eating opium into which the young man had fallen, would it be competent for the Legislature to forbid the druggist from selling the article? By no means. Opium, whisky, tobacco and all the other poisons, slow and quick, are property and matters of legitimate trade. If they cannot be found [illegible] by a consumer they will be found in another.

Nay, if you want to break up the supply of whisky you must first destroy the demand by training up a generation of young men who do not use it. For it is a well established principle in political economy that wherever there is a demand for any thing under the sun there will be a supply. Every dram shop in the city of Pittsburgh would be shut up in one week, and their proprietors forced to seek some other honorable employment for a living, if all who drink would immediately quit doing so. But they will not quit. Those wretched inebriates who cannot say no to a temptation have served so faithful an apprenticeship to the vice that they have no power to break loose from it, and their case is hopeless.

But has society no remedy, no protection against drunkenness and the pauperism and crime it engenders? Must the lava streams of death and woe forever roll on? By no means. There is not an evil in this world for which there is not an appropriate cure, either preventive or remedial. The Family and the Church are the two institutions specially and exclusively charged to train up a child in the way he should go, and to fit him to bear the responsibilities of life. But if these two departments of influence disgracefully fail in their duty, and send out into the world young men who are curses instead of blessings, then society has but one resort, and it has that, of falling back upon its original rights and declaring that the making and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage is a *nuisance to be abated.*

Does any one deny this position? If a citizen of Pittsburgh erects a bone-boiling establishment, or a powder mill, in the heart of the city and enters on his business in these lines, he is soon waited on by the people and informed that he cannot pursue this business there. In vain does he insist upon his rights, alleging that what he manufactures is an article of trade and that he pursues his happiness and profit in these callings. Why? Because the lives and health of the citizens are endangered by his business, and no man has a right to make himself rich at the sacrifice of other people. The city of New York can keep out of that port the whole commerce of the country which seeks entry there, in defiance of the Constitution of the United States which gives Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the whole subject. How, and why? Because there is yellow fever, small pox, or cholera on board the merchant vessel; and the city has the right, against the whole world, to protect its inhabitants against these diseases. Every community has an inherent right to sacrifice commerce on the altar of health, for health is the greatest of all blessings.

Applying the principle to the enemy of society—the dram shop—the conclusion is inevitable, that power should be lodged where it can be legally exercised for the instant protection of those whose families are desolated by drunkenness and whose homes are made loathsome from unmeasured crime and pauperism; and for the summary abatement of a nuisance and an evil which destroys the body and the soul. The wisest way to deal with the liquor business would be to enforce our laws to the letter that wherever, as with bone-boiling establishments and prostitution, it becomes a nuisance, it may be summarily abated.

AMERICAN ATTACK UPON THE BURLINGAME MISSION.

An American Baptist Missionary, who hails from Swatow, China, has lately made an attack upon the Burlingame Mission to the Treaty Powers of Europe and the United States, which demands some notice. This gentleman cannot conceal his British feeling towards our distinguished countryman, and the great enterprise in which he is engaged, of bringing the Chinese Government, with its four hundred millions of people, into the circle of Christian nations.

Two methods have been pursued by foreigners in their intercourse with the Chinese—one right, the other wrong. The first was inaugurated by the English, who forced the use and purchase of opium upon this innocent people, when they remonstrated against it. Sir [illegible] was the first English Minister who [illegible] to the Chinese. All his predecessors regarded the people as belonging to an inferior race, [illegible]. The Americans, on the contrary, from the first, showed kindness, and practical honesty in their dealings, so that the comparative estimate of the two nations is expressed everywhere in China after this fashion: "Me no likee one piecee Englishman—too muchee in makee bobbery. American man A No. 1, he payee dollar"—which, when interpreted, means that the English force their way, but that the Americans deal fairly and pay as they go.

Mr. Burlingame, being an original abolitionist, and believing in the Christian doctrine of the equality of all men before God and the law, characterized his policy as Ambassador to the Chinese, by this great principle. Hence the popularity of Americans and the American Flag all over that country. Mr. Burlingame thought that kind treatment, the steam engine and the electric telegraph, would do more to Christianize Chinese than anything else. One of the missionaries thought so too, and accordingly translated Wheaton's International Law into the Chinese language, in which it is now studied by all aspirants for political office. But the missionaries generally think that the only way to do good in China is by "preaching the Gospel" and making converts, and getting them to join the church, and reporting them as Christian statistics to the people at home. Hence they dislike Mr. Burlingame's policy and admire that of the British.

Besides, there are Missionaries in China who were sent there by Southern churches before the rebellion broke out, and who were supported by funds raised by the selling of negroes. Other missionary gentlemen, who, like frightened rats, deserted Jeff. Davis's sinking ship, when they found it to be scuttled and making water fast, went over to China where they flaunted the rebel grey on the streets—men without a country, and of course without patriotism. Both these classes, including the devout Ezekiels, who believe that the dry bones in the Valley of Vision are to be vivified in the nineteenth century by simply prophesying over them, dislike the philosophy and the policy of Mr. Burlingame. They represent the Chinese as ignorant and degraded, and requiring a severe kind of discipline, which the British understand better than the Americans. It is so much easier to catch a Chinaman by his tail and drag him into a "Sunday House," as the Missionary Chapels are called, and there put him through a summary course of conversion, that it is no wonder the believers in this preposterous plan like the John Bull way of going with the horns better than the slower but wiser way, which Mr. Burlingame, and some of the other Missionaries, favor.

There is no nation that stands so well with the Chinese as we do. The opening of the Pacific Railroad will bring us almost as near to them as we now are to Europe. In the trade of that country we will be the favored nation. An American gunsmith has established an armory at Shanghai, and his [illegible] are the [illegible] of all the great men of the Empire who visit that city. In the competitive examinations which all candidates for political office undergo, "Wheaton's International Law" is a text book; and as the doctrines are based upon the principle of the Christian religion which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves, the Christianization of China is only a question of time, for in that country changes of opinion, revolutionary in their character, must begin at the top of society and go down. The leaven of all these causes is at work. It was carried to China by Mr. Burlingame mainly, and was wisely put into the meal. The hour cometh and now is, when that vast Empire of four hundred millions of souls will admit that its present advance in civilization is owing to Mr. Burlingame's wise labors; and when our increased commerce with that people, adding hundreds of millions to the national wealth, will be attributed by our countrymen to the policy of the same man.

Not only has the Mikado of Japan retained Lieutenant [illegible], of New York, whom the foreign representatives undertook to oust, as Chief of the Japanese Naval Bureau, but has selected Gen. [illegible], formerly of the United States Army, [illegible] of the Japanese military. This appointment is very distasteful to the foreign representatives, but their objections were met with the reply that Japan did not need their advice.

"PAMPERING IN PENNSYLVANIA."

The New York *Tribune*, in recently commenting on the contested election case now before our Legislature, dulls the edge of the rebuke it intends, by its extreme facetiousness. From the testimony it appears that Michael Seavan, on the day of the State election, voted no less than *twenty* times between eight o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening. One Lamb, and one [illegible], also swear that they voted *twenty* times each; while one Rowan alleges that he only put in *ten* votes.

Now, to us, the crime these men have committed is, in point of enormity, next to red-handed treason. They have aimed a deadly blow at the body politic by striking it in the heel of Achilles—the only vulnerable point in a republican form of government. And instead of laughing at the impudence and trickery of the rascals, we would sentence them, if we had the power, to the penitentiary with hard labor, a year each, for every illegal vote they cast. Nothing since the firing upon Fort Sumter, has so alarmed us and intensified our indignation as the frauds on the ballot box committed last October and November in this country.

The universal right of suffrage in the present condition of the masses of the people is the extremest and most dangerous concession ever made by society to its members. By this most fearful excess of magnanimity in recognizing the rights of man as men, the Government runs the hazard of self-destruction. When the illiterate and the vicious, which in Europe are properly called the *dangerous classes*, and who pay little or no taxes, and have no property stake in the Government, are permitted to *vote at all*, the most enthusiastic friend of humanity has reason to tremble. For it is not yet, as we Americans seem to think it is, a settled and unquestioned fact that universal suffrage without regard to intelligence, is safe for the Republic. Life, liberty and property are all at the mercy of the law. The law is the will of the majority expressed on the statute book. And the majority comes into power by the votes of men who have no intelligence, no property, no patriotism, and hence no motive to vote right. In a closely contested election four men like those named above, may turn the scales in behalf of either party, and by their votes put into operation a train of causes which will spread their disastrous effects over thousands of persons and millions of money. If, then, society in its [illegible] beneficence, concedes the mighty power of the ballot to the illiterate and vicious man who has no property to be affected by legislation, and who cares little whether King Log or King Stork rules, it insists that every man shall be honest and cast but his one vote. But here is Mr. Michael Seavan, who a few years ago was trotting the bogs of his native isle, an unwashed Irishman living upon a potato diet, comes to Pennsylvania, where, on election day, according to his own statement upon oath, he exercised *nineteen times* more political power in the election of the State and county officers than [illegible] did, who pays hundreds of dollars tax every year to support the Government. Is this a matter to be laughed at? There is no doubt in the world that the majority of the people in the State of New York voted against Hoffman for Governor, and for Grant and Colfax as President and Vice President of the United States. Yet Hoffman is in the Governor's chair at Albany, and the electoral vote of the State was recently counted at Washington for Seymour and Blair! It is alleged that this double voting, or "repeating," as it is called, is practiced by the Republicans somewhat as well as by the Democrats, and that a knowledge of this fact gives Mr. Hoffman the impudence which enables him to take his seat as Governor of New York. Very well. We take back no word of our censure. We condemn the Republicans more than the Democrats, for they know better, and the principles of their party are better. The Democratic party, like a bad egg, cannot be damaged. It was thoroughly identified with the slaveholding rebels through the whole war, and has no patriotism or humanity to lose. But the Republican party is the party of progress, of right, and of fair play; and for any of its members to descend to the infamy of Michael Seavan and vote illegally as he did, is unpardonable.

We sincerely hope that our Legislature will pass registry laws by which such outrages as we have commented on may be prevented. Happily for the country the Republican party is in power by a decided majority, and can stand this outrage of double voting, but at a great crisis, when parties of opposite principles and policy are nearly balanced, any [illegible] practice carried on after the fashion of Michael Seavan, might involve the nation in civil war.

A SOUND BASIS.

The North American Indians had a theory of the creation differing somewhat from that elaborated by [illegible]. In one thing, however, they [illegible] the unity common to human [illegible]. The Creator, in making man, employed entirely different material for the white, red and black man. The material put into the red man was a little better than that employed in the creation of the others. The same theory, different only in application, was taught by the philosophers in Central Africa. During the last century this theory was promulgated by the learned citizens of Great Britain, who went a step further, and drew a broad line of demarcation between a Frenchman, an Irishman and an Englishman, forgetting that the two first were offshoots from the same stock, and that those they placed first (themselves) a thousand years before were really last in point of intelligence. Not satisfied with this, they added the Americans to the list of inferior peoples. During the revolutionary war they admitted the claims of consanguinity in their own peculiar way, but the moment the war ended the Americans gravitated into the position of an inferior people. English pamphlets, English plays and English reviews were largely composed of allusions to the Americans, anything but complimentary. American manners, customs and sentiments furnished a never failing material to British authors, who habitually sneered at everything American; and American diplomats were compelled to cool their shins in the ante chambers of the British Premier. It seems, however, that all at once British sentiment has changed. The stereotyped theory of the creation has yielded to something modeled more in accordance with a knowledge of the facts. Either the rulers of Great Britain have lifted themselves by sheer force out of the deep gulley they seem to have occupied, and have thus been enabled to measure their relative position with the rest of the world, or they have descended from the mountain heights in the nick of time to discover what is passing on the level plain around them. The London *Standard*, high authority on the other side of the water, regrets the anticipated action of the United States Senate on the Alabama treaty, and intimates that the next overtures must come from our Government. England has discharged her duty in the premises, and hereafter will treat only on terms of "*absolute equality*." Several other journals chime in in the same way.

Well, we can only hope that the incoming administration will not take advantage of the last and greatest concession to arrogate to the United States the superiority heretofore claimed by Great Britain. We will be perfectly content with an "absolute equality." More than this we could not ask; less we would not accept. The history of the last fifty years, if we have read it aright, proves that this last extraordinary concession is not made a moment too soon. Now that the people of England and the United States are beginning to understand each other clearly, there seems to be a prospect of an adjustment of the Alabama claims that will embrace much more than is usually recorded on parchment. "Absolute equality" is an excellent basis to build on.

The House of Representatives at Harrisburg, Thursday evening, did a sensible thing by voting down the motion of Mr. McMillan, Democrat, of Montgomery county, to increase the pay of Members five hundred dollars, which would make it fifteen hundred dollars for the session. The vote was twenty-eight for and sixty against the resolution. *Of the twenty-eight [illegible] were Democrats.* This but proves how hollow are the professions of the Democratic party in favor of retrenchment and reform. Only twelve of the sixty-one Republicans voted for the proposition.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The impression is very general in this country that the principal burden borne by the people of Europe, is in the shape of a tax imposed for the support of an army of officials, a majority of whom are employed in civil service. It would not be difficult to prove the fallacy of this. The officers occupying civil positions in the United States cost proportionately more than in England. The people of England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia are chiefly taxed to support armies, navies, established churches and a titled aristocracy. The clerks in the various departments, assistant superintendents and superintendents, frequently receive salaries ridiculously disproportioned to the services rendered. This disproportion is all the more apparent when compared with the salaries paid prominent churchmen, army officers, and naval commanders. It is true that in many instances the duties of a departmental clerk in England, France and Russia do not involve an hour's hard labor per diem. But this is equally true of many clerks employed in the departments at Washington.

England employs about fifteen thousand clerks in her civil service. The average amount paid does not exceed $900 a year. The lowest salary is $400, with an annual advance of $50, provided the officer discharges his duties faithfully. It is true that $800 will go farther in England than twice that amount in this country, but the fact must also be taken into consideration that every ignoramus who "goes for" an office in England does not get it. Whether the applicant be eighteen, or fifty; whether he be the son of a peer or a pauper, he has to undergo an examination and stand aside if he is incompetent. Say that a young man enters the civil service at twenty, at the end of ten years he commands a salary of $900. At forty he has $1,500 and is utterly unfit for any business avocation. It must be borne in mind that this sum prevents the shadow of a chance to "realize" side fees or pickings. No departmental officer or clerk in England receives a penny in the shape of "perquisites." In France and Germany the pay is less in proportion to the position and the amount of labor performed. Merit is more readily recognized in France, and promotion is more rapid where an officer displays remarkable talent.

What advantages, it may be asked, does the English or French system possess over our own? In the first place permanent employment is assured capable applicants, with fair compensation. With the certainty that his continuance in office depends upon his integrity, capability and the prompt discharge of his duties, every individual employed in the civil service, from the highest to the lowest, finds his account in acquitting himself in such a manner as to secure the approval of the public and the Government. Incapacity, laziness and dishonesty are placed at a heavy discount immediately. The moment the perquisites are cut off, the public cease to be plundered. The experience derived in the employment of the Government is placed at the disposal of the Government. The officer is benefited, Government is shielded from the schemes of designing men, and the public reap the benefit of the officer's experience, and the saving insured through the employment of honest officers. Under our system, it frequently happens that the head, assistant superintendent and employees of a department fail to discharge their duties promptly. Like Mrs. Captain Wragge, they are frequently caught "down at the heel." Business accumulates, procrastination prevents the officers from attending to it in due season, and the outgoing official leaves the burden to be assumed by his successor, who in his turn adopts the same rule. The vexatious delays, annoyances and loss thus occasioned to the public and the Government it would be difficult to estimate. By adopting a system that will secure the services of *experienced officers*—and by experienced officers we mean the *official* experience only to be attained in continuous service—the Government and the public cannot fail to be largely benefited.

CALIFORNIA JUSTICE.

Perhaps it is as well that the Chinese experience as much difficulty in comprehending the full meaning of the English text as we experience in unravelling the quaint characters of the Chinese language. Else we imagine it would task Mr. Burlingame's powers to prove to his employers that the United States government is not addicted to asserting one thing, while meaning another. Imagine the emotions of the Emperor of the Chinese upon reading in a California journal the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, rendered in the case of a poor Chinaman who was robbed by a negro,—a decision which virtually declares that a yellow man has no rights which a black man of American birth is bound to respect. In other words, their worshipful highnesses, the majority of the judges (three in number) decided that under the provisions of the Civil Rights act the negro was entitled to all the privileges of a white man, and that the yellow man was not. Here we have the solution of the secret which has long puzzled us, to wit, the prime cause of all the animosity, insults, outrages and barbarities perpetrated upon the poor Chinaman in California. These outrages are not inflicted by Americans alone. In the majority of instances the perpetrators are foreigners. We are led to believe that the majority of the oppressors are Irish. A Chinaman's property is public stock. He may be subjected to atrocious cruelties, to death itself, and yet the perpetrators escape the punishment due their crimes, simply because the law of California does not respect the testimony of a Chinaman. During the past year, we have not taken up a California paper that did not recount some abuse heaped upon those inoffensive and friendless foreigners. At all times they are fair game for the buffets and contempt of brawlers and mere boys. Boys pelt them with stones as they would a dog. The California press have performed their duty in pointing out the cruelty and injustice of the course pursued towards the poor people, but without avail. We cannot forbear a word of comment on the extraordinary decision rendered by the Supreme Bench of California. If this decision is to serve as a precedent, then the injustice which prevented a black man from testifying in the slave States is perpetuated in California in another form; the disabilities are shifted from the shoulders of the black man to be borne by the yellow man. This may be California justice, but it differs in no degree from the laws which operated against slaves in the good old days when Yankee school-masters were at a heavy discount in Kentucky. We presume there is a power higher than the Supreme Court of California even, and that the law-makers of that State will learn that a fair construction of the amended constitution of the United States will show that the disabilities which formerly oppressed the black man have not been shifted to other shoulders, but removed altogether.

AN IMPARTIAL WITNESS.

The Pittsburgh *Leader* takes the following sensible view of Retrenchment and Reform and the course of the Commercial. We have reason to know that it is the view taken by dispassionate men in general. The Commercial has its reward in the expression of thanks received from trusted Republicans in every quarter of the State, in the gratifying increase made to its subscription list, and in the consciousness of having performed our duty. The following is what the *Leader* says:

> The discussion by the newspapers as to the extravagance of the Legislature has had the effect of inducing [illegible]. The pasted and folding job has been exploded, and a proposition to pay the members fifteen hundred dollars for the session was rejected a few days since, and one thousand dollars—enough in all conscience—substituted. We believe the Republican party has been saved from itself by one or two of the leading journals of the party in the State. Had the course of extravagance inaugurated at the commencement of the session gone on [illegible] to the end, inevitable defeat would have been the result of the October election. The plundering politicians made a great howl over the freedom with which the acts of the Harrisburg legislators were criticised by the Commercial of this city, which led off in the movement. [illegible] The medicine was severe, but it proved efficacious, and will save the life of the patient, unless, indeed, there should be a relapse into evil ways at the State capital.

Petitions are already in circulation in the interior of the State setting forth that "we the undersigned, without regard to party," &c., request the Legislature of Pennsylvania not to indorse the suffrage amendment to the Constitution. Although the petition assumes to be originated and signed without regard to party, it is well established that the Democratic leaders of Columbia county, (Senator Buckalew's home,) are the originators of it.

DISCHARGING THE SUPERNUMERARIES.

The House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, have at last begun to show signs of relenting, by adopting a resolution dismissing the illegal supernumeraries. But in doing so it framed the resolution so as to legalize their appointment and authorize the paying of them out of the State Treasury. It rests now with the Senate to decide whether the outrageous transaction of pensioning these twenty-seven men shall be indorsed, and the scheme, even in part, succeed.

Let us look squarely at the matter: These twenty-seven supernumeraries were brought to Harrisburg, not because they were needed to do work, but simply because in the Republican caucus the legal number of thirty-four could not be equally divided among the sixty-one Republican members. It was an agreement to share alike, whereby each Republican member could have a pensioner. A joint resolution to this effect was sent to the Senate, but that body refused to concur; thereupon the House took the responsibility, and in face of the law of the previous session, proceeded to bring in the supernumeraries. There never was the slightest necessity for them. The whole thing was purely a piece of extravagance from the beginning—a raid on the treasury at a time when the representatives of the people should have been devising ways to retrench. It was wrong at the start and can never be made right. The Senate, by refusing to concur, said it was wrong, and for its firmness that body has received the thanks of the people. But it is now asked to recede, concur in the wrong and permit the pensioners to be paid. *Will the Senate recede?* The question is in everybody's mouth. The Senate, in standing for law and economy from the start, represented truly the wishes of the Republicans of the State. It has thus far saved the party from the odium of the action of the House. The odium of the transaction belongs wholly to those engaged in it. Let them have what credit they can get from relenting at this late day. But let not the Senate come down from its high position, and by indorsing the wrong share the odium which belongs to the House. Why should the Senate recede? Public sentiment has condemned the action of the House as no act of a legislative body was ever condemned. The Republican party, for its own safety and the public good, have repudiated it. There is neither ground nor shadow of ground on which it can be defended; and to ask the Senate, in face of such a public sentiment, to concur in the appointment of the supernumeraries and permit them to be paid, is an insult to that body. Will the Senate stand firm on this ground?

A New York paper, which professes the greatest respect for Gen. Grant, says it does not believe that he will be able to insure the honest collection of the revenue. Under the incentives to fraud, it is convinced that this is too much to expect from human agencies. Probably this view of the subject has occurred to not a few. Could Gen. Grant lay his hands on agents as straight-forward and incorruptible as himself, all doubts would be instantly removed; and it is plain that such agents, or those who will so act, he must have or fall short of his purpose. He evidently expects to find them, though not without trying many times perhaps, as appears from his own words. Considering how, from high to low, officers selected with special reference to their established reputation for entire honesty, very often prove false or unequal to the emergency, one may well hesitate to believe that the requisite faithfulness can at once be brought into the public service. As dishonesty, at times, appears to be epidemic, why not honesty? And why not men who, under other circumstances, would prove faithless, out of mere caprice or in imitation of a noble example practice virtues they do not possess? We all know that cowards are sometimes brave and heroic for a similar motive, and why not honest at times on the same principle? Certainly it is not impossible. And with such an epidemic raging in the land, what results might we not expect! Who will say this is contrary to philosophy, and that there is nothing on which to base the suggestion that men—even great thieves—may practice honesty from the desire to emulate an example set by a man whose nobleness of character challenges their sincere admiration? Under some commanders soldiers will fight like tigers, because they know that he fights with them; so that cowards even become heroes. If General Grant succeeds in making honesty fashionable, he will remove the doubts of our New York contemporary, who evidently thinks this will be the only way to faithfully collect the revenue.

It has been charged many times in the Commercial that the reason why the officers of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg were increased to sixty-one was not because the public service required them, but because the number fixed by law, thirty-four, could not be divided equally among the sixty-one Republican members. This has not been denied by any one; on the contrary, Mr. Strang, who affects to be leader of the House on the Republican side, admitted the truth of the charge in his speech against dismissing the supernumeraries. He said: "Sixty-one might be half a dozen more than were actually necessary for a rigidly economical administration of the business of the House. *But how was each man in the House to have one appointment? This was necessary to have harmony.*" A more shameless avowal was probably never made; but this is a specimen of the arguments made use of to sustain the act of extravagance. We conclude that Mr. Strang may with safety be left to his constituents, who know how to deal with a man who glories in his corruption.

One branch of the Illinois Legislature has passed a bill virtually repealing the law of two years ago, abolishing capital punishment. In recording this action the Chicago *Journal* says:

> "During the debate on the bill, Mr. Woodson, of Greene county, showed that since the passage of the law of 1867, murders have largely increased in this State, and many sections of the State have been disgraced by mobs taking the punishment of murderers into their own hands, because they knew that the law was powerless. This is true, unquestionably."

We would like to know if crimes in general have not increased in Illinois in the time mentioned, and laws of the severest description been in force all the while. Wherever a fair test has been had, there has been no increase of crime as the result of abolishing capital punishment. If the Illinois Legislature is going to return to hanging to repress murders, what does it propose to do in view of the frightful increase there of highway robberies, forgeries, arson, rape, etc? If we are not mistaken, the latter class of crimes have increased in the greatest ratio, and we think it will be found that in that State there has been no increase of murders because there has been no hanging.

The London *Times*, discussing the Alabama claims, says: "We have done our best; we have gone to the verge of national humiliation to secure a settlement of the questions at issue." Mrs. Hall and various other writers inform us of a custom which still prevails in some districts of Ireland where a theft or a murder is atoned for by offering to replace the stolen article. When life has been taken the murderer offers to fight the next of kin "fair." This voluntary atonement, termed "restitution," seems to have awakened the admiration of the leading English journals. But they improve on the Irish method by asking us to accept the will for the deed. This is hardly in keeping with their course six years ago. They then went "to the verge" of stealing from and making war upon us in an underhanded way. Perhaps, however, the new dispensation permits them to condone one "national humiliation" for another.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* prints a list of the Senatorial and Representative delegates elect to the approaching Democratic State Convention, from which it appears sixty-one are not instructed; twenty-three are instructed for General Cass, six for Judge Packer, and three for General McCandless, leaving forty delegates yet to be chosen. Our Democratic neighbor, the *Post*, has been claiming certain Eastern and Western delegates as instructed for General Cass, whom the *Patriot* classifies as uninstructed. Sixty-seven votes are necessary to a choice, and General Cass's friends will have to carry the delegates to be elected to secure his nomination.

THE LATEST TRICK.

We have repeatedly charged that the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, while pretending to retrench at one end of the Treasury, entertained the purpose of squandering at the other, by smuggling into the appropriation bill a provision for the payment of the supernumeraries, so masked as to escape notice. And this it was done, by amending the appropriation bill so as "*to include the payment of all officers and employees, whether appointed by* RESOLUTION *or act of Assembly.*" This is sneaking burglariously into the back window of the Treasury, while pretending to make everything secure by locking the front door, and is the meanest sort of business. The House took the supernumeraries to their bosoms, as Mr. Strang admits, solely to enable each Republican member to have an appointment, not because the public service required them. The question is, shall the money be taken out of the public treasury for the benefit of these political paupers? The Senate has said no. The people everywhere have applauded its decision. The House now sneakingly injects into the appropriation bill a provision designed to scuttle the Treasury for their benefit. We have no fear that the Senate will fail to detect the trick.

Wendell Phillips for once is even conservative, and with Conservatives takes ground against the Constitutional Amendment, in so far as it forbids the educational test in connection with suffrage, and enacts the right of the negro to hold office—a right he now possesses wherever the people can be brought to acquiesce. The United States Senate receded from the "nativity, education, creed," etc., clause, but retained so much as recognized the right of the negro to hold office. It will be seen that the House of Representatives on Saturday struck out the provision prohibiting the educational test and left the amendment otherwise practically as it originally came from the Senate; that is, declaring "the right of citizens of the United States to vote or hold office shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of color, nativity, property, creed, or previous condition of servitude."

It is settled that the Johnson-Clarendon treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claim will be rejected on our part. The London *Times* assures us that it is the best we will ever get, and if we reject it we may go to the dogs with our claims, for the English nation has got down lower in the treaty than it ever will again to bring about a settlement. Presuming that the *Times* speaks the sentiment of the British Government and represents the average British feeling, the new administration is likely to have bequeathed to it an interesting legacy. Report assigns to General Grant views of a positive character, and the opinion prevails that England can less afford to have postponed the claims proposed to be settled in the treaty than we. It is somewhat remarkable that both sides think too much has been conceded in this treaty; and it is interesting to note that those of our citizens most deeply interested in the settlement of the claims are for the rejection of the treaty.

During the debate in the Senate on Friday, on the resolution authorizing an investigation of the charge that the Postmaster of Harrisburg was in the habit of furnishing legislators with sheets of stamps, instead of stamping documents in the office after the members had indorsed them, Mr. Osterhaut, of Wyoming, stated that a package was recently sent to his town on which there were forty cents worth of stamps, when only seven were required. This simply substantiates reports of a similar character recently made public. Senator Fisher, of Lancaster, who ably represents his constituents on the subject of retrenchment, said during the debate, that—

> "In offering the resolution he had no thought of to-morrow or any other time; there is a feeling throughout this Commonwealth that we ought to act economically in the finances of the State—that it should not be squandered in any way. He had no thought of making capital; he believed in saving in every possible way. In conclusion he wished to call attention to what might be a large saving. He would not publish so many reports—he would squelch out the *Legislative Record*. In doing so it would not only take off the postage, but the original expense."

Engineer Roebling, well known to our citizens as the builder of the St. Clair street and Monongahela, and other great bridges, and competent authority in such matters, gave his views to the Committee on Roads and Canals of Congress, on Saturday, on the subject of bridge spans. He illustrated his views by presenting a drawing of a long span bridge adopted by Cincinnati whose center span is five hundred and thirty feet and two side spans each three hundred and eighty feet. He is thoroughly convinced of the practicability of long span bridges, and says they can be built at less cost than with an increased number of spans.

As will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, published elsewhere, the amount of pig iron produced in the country during 1868 was 1,603,000 tons of 2,000 pounds. Of this Pennsylvania produced 1,022,555 tons; New York, 188,081 tons; Ohio, 318,000 tons, and the remaining 71,364 tons by Michigan, Maryland, the New England and other States. The estimated value of the pig iron was $63,000,000.

Jefferson Davis has been finally relieved of every disability incurred by his treason, and is now as good as the best, the Supreme Court having swept away the last semblance of legal technicality. Future enemies to their country are thus authoritatively assured of the worst that can happen to them if they fail in their endeavors to overthrow the Government, after drenching the country in blood for five years and covering posterity with a mountain of debt.

The special committee of the State Senate, to whom was referred the subject, have reported a new registry bill, which, it is said, will obviate objections heretofore interposed by the Supreme Court, and makes special provision that all the spring elections shall be abolished, and the officers heretofore elected at that time shall be chosen on the second Tuesday of October.

In the Kentucky House of Representatives a resolution providing that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of bringing in a bill abolishing all discriminations against the right to testify in the courts of that Commonwealth, founded on race or color, was laid on the table, as quick as wink, by a vote of forty-five to sixteen.

We understand that the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have held a meeting, and accepted the provisions of the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature providing for the classification of the Board of Directors. A copy of the proceedings was filed at the Ohio Secretary of State's office, Columbus, on Friday.

Breckinridge has been in New York the honored guest of the leading Democratic club. It is reported that he intends to make a tour of the principal cities in the expectation of being everywhere received by his Democratic brethren to the tune, "Hail to the Chief."

The Washington *Chronicle* appeals feelingly for an appropriation to Mrs. Lincoln, who, it is said, is certainly in need and in poor health. The *Chronicle* says: "She would have got perhaps, $100,000, the sum her husband would have received had he lived to complete his second term; instead of which—solely owing to newspaper stories many of them since shown to be false, or else deeply regretted by those who circulated them—she got but $25,000." How does the *Chronicle* know that?

At the risk of incurring disappointment, we hope that some of the idle short-hand reporters in Washington will favor the public with one of Mr. Mullins's speeches. Either Mr. Mullins must be excruciatingly funny, or the representatives so easily moved to laughter that a finger held up is all that is necessary to "bring down the house." By all means let us have one of Mullins's speeches. We will promise not to "mucilate" it.

Despite the protest of Bishop Whitehouse, of the Chicago diocese, Bishop Cummings, of Kentucky, preached in that city Sunday morning and evening. Bishop Whitehouse is high church and Bishop Cummings low church, and the latter's discourse Sunday evening was denunciatory of ritualism.

Senator A. W. Taylor, from the Beaver and Washington district, has been seriously ill for the past two weeks at his lodgings in Harrisburg. He is afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, but is slowly recovering and expects to be in his seat in the State Senate next week.

A contemporary, after discussing the matter at some length, remarks that "who will be Attorney General in Grant's Cabinet, it is impossible to foresee." Is it any easier to "foresee" who will have the other posts in the Cabinet?

The tower of the Methodist church at Morrisania, New York, fell early Sunday morning. Mr. O'Brien was struck with a brick and badly injured. The tower was built of patent brick, imitation free stone, one hundred and twenty feet high. The building was badly injured. Total loss nearly $40,000. The building was just completed.

Rose Cold and Hay Fever
Disappear by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. ws*

The Seeds of Sickness.
Baron Munchausen tells a story of a post-boy's horn, which had a number of wicked tunes blown into it one frosty night, but made no response. Nevertheless, when it was hung before a hot fire, the tunes, which had been frozen in, thawed out, to the amazement of all present. Just so the human system, subjected to injurious influences during the winter, sometimes gives no token of the effect they have produced upon it, until the moist atmosphere of spring develops their fruits. Many spring diseases are the result of winter imprudences, and great and especial care should be taken of the system in the cold season, so that it may be in a sound and vigorous condition when the malarious fogs of March and April make their appearance. To this end, strengthen the stomach and the general organization at this season with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Take this pleasant vegetable antidote in advance of the uprising of the mephitic mists and vapors, which produce chills and fever, and other miasmatic diseases. Remember that it is a *preventive medicine*—as powerful to *protect* as to *restore*. The stomach is apt to be overtaxed at this time of the year. It is a period devoted to dinner and supper parties, and luxurious living generally. Feasting and late hours weaken the digestive organs and disorder the liver. The effect of the Bitters is to invigorate the one and regulate the other. There is no month in the twelve when a tonic and alterative is more generally needed than in this, and there is no preparation of that nature so thoroughly salubrious, so bracing, and so entirely free from undue exciting properties, as this celebrated vegetable cordial.

The Franklin Brick Machine
Triumphant over all others. Builders, Masons, and Brick-layers, come and see it make the most and best brick, at the least expense of any machine ever made. Is worked by two horses or by steam power. Has no complex machinery to be getting out of order. Its equal as a practical brickmaker is not known. I defy competition. J. H. Renick, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 28, New York. d*

Cod Liver Oil.
The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. S*

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM—WITHIN seven miles of Wooster, Ohio. Railroad passes through it; adjoins a station. Contains 310 acres in good repair, good buildings, fruit of all kinds, well watered, under a high state of cultivation. 115 acres well timbered. Can be bought entire or in small farms. Terms one-half cash, remainder on deferred payments. Inquire of J. H. DOWNING, Wooster, Ohio, or G. N. McCONNELL, 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs*

FOR SALE—FARM AND MILLS—VALUABLE Farm and large Grist and Saw Mill, situate within eight miles of the city, and but a short distance from Hulton Station on the A. V. R. R. Farm contains over 125 Acres, in a high state of cultivation, and well timbered and watered. The Mill tract contains 15 Acres, adjoining the Farm, and has Three Run of Stones, and with the Saw Mill, is in the best of repair, and located in a thriving village and thickly populated neighborhood. Residence and all other Buildings requisite, Orchards, etc., on premises. Price low and terms to suit. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO., Smithfield street and Fourth avenue. MThs*

FINE IRON CASTINGS,
OF ALL KINDS.
Made from A No. 1 Soft and Strong Iron. All wanting superior Castings, send their patterns to or address
LIVINGSTON & CO., Iron Founders,
Near Outer Depot, Allegheny City.
Postoffice address Lock Box 302 Pittsburgh. s*

Atmospheric and Propeller CHURN,
PATENTED BY WOOD & SPEER, Dec. 1st, 1868.
Is now on exhibition at the CORNER OF THIRD STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.
This Churn is durable, and as cheap as a common Dash Churn; will make more Butter with one-fifth the labor than any other Churn that has ever been offered for sale. Warranted to be all that is represented. It is easily cleaned, and you could churn in your parlor with the lid off and not a particle of the cream would splash out on the floor. Price of this Churn $6. Also, Rights for sale. Apply to WOOD & SPEER. Ts*

REMOVAL.

S. Fahnestock,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 56 WOOD ST., THIRD DOOR BELOW FOURTH AVENUE, AND IS NOW RECEIVING HIS NEW STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE:
200 doz. Grass and Cradling Scythes;
100 doz. Scythe Snaths;
100 doz. Corn Hoes and Rakes;
100 doz. Hay and Manure Forks;
50 doz. Ames' Shovels and Spades;
65 doz. Rowland's Shovels and Spades;
160 sets Best No. 1 Tress Hoops.
Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, of all kinds. Locks of the Best Eastern Manufactures.
Disston's Saws, of all kinds.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO GIVE ME A CALL AT MY NEW STORE,
NO. 56 WOOD ST.,
THIRD DOOR BELOW FOURTH AVENUE
ytle*

JANUARY, 1869.

CARPETS.
McFARLAND & COLLINS
WILL CONTINUE THEIR
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,
TWO WEEKS LONGER.
GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER
Will be offered to Close Out Special Lines of Goods at
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVE.,
SECOND FLOOR.

Success a Proof of Merit.
If there were no efficacy in the curative powers of
DR. SARGENT'S
CELEBRATED REMEDIES,
They would have been rejected by the public long ago, but on the contrary, though they have been before the public for upwards of thirty-seven years, the demand for them is greater to-day than ever.
Thousands of sufferers have been relieved, and many confirmed invalids have been restored to health through their instrumentality. Testimonials from the most reliable sources can be furnished by the proprietor, and all who have used them recommend them highly.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills
Are a never-failing remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, such as Pains in the Small of the Back, Gravel, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c., &c.
☞ For sale by Druggists.
50 Cents per Box.
d*

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37 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
P. DUFF, Author of Duff's Systems of Book-Keeping, PRESIDENT.
Established twenty-eight years, having educated many thousands of Merchants, Bankers and Accountants in the United States and Canadas in the most perfect class instruction, and is now the first College in America to introduce the new important improvement of combining that class instruction with comprehensive exercises in
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Splendidly printed in colors by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. Pp. 400, crown 8vo: $3 75; postage 25 cents. The only work in use containing National Bank and Private Bankers' accounts. No other work of the kind has been so unanimously and emphatically recommended by the press, by business men, by teachers, and by those who have been educated from it. See our new Circular, containing also fac simile of WM. H. DUFF'S First Premium Penmanship, Medals, &c. Mailed free by
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE. Consignments solicited; advances made. Send for Weekly Price Current. s*

HEARING,

HOW TO RETAIN IT;

BY

Dr. A. P. Lighthill.

Good hearing is requisite in every department of life, for the rapid interchange of our thoughts, ideas and wants, and its loss or impairment is a misfortune which makes itself felt at every step, and seriously interferes with our usefulness, and success in relations of life. It is the mildew to fond hopes and aspirations, and debars talent and genius from reaping their legitimate reward. The inability of the fond mother to hear the anxiously expected cry, uttered by her new born babe at its entrance into the world, or of the affectionate child to hear the dying request of a beloved parent must be a sad deprivation.

Diseases most destructive to hearing commence very insidiously without pain, noises or any other symptom calculated to alarm the patient; hearing becomes impaired so gradually that no disease is suspected until the inability to hear common conversation establishes the fact of deafness.

In view of this fact the above is of the greatest importance to be able to detect the premonitory symptoms of any disease leading to the loss of so important a sense as that of hearing.

Method of Detecting Incipient Deafness.

As soon as the least difficulty is experienced in hearing a whisper or conversation carried on in a low tone, or when children have to be called or addressed several times before they pay any attention, the state of hearing should at once be tested thus: Hold an ordinary loud ticking watch *six feet* from the ear, and if the ticking cannot be heard at that distance, it may be taken for granted there is something wrong about the ears which requires looking after, that does not admit of delay.

EAR ACHE,

Whether dull or violent, darting or throbbing, is always an evidence of a diseased condition of the Ear, and calls for a careful examination and suitable treatment.

NOISES IN THE EAR,

Of whatever nature, whether resembling the roar of the ocean, the hissing of steam, the ringing of bells, the chirping of insects, or other sounds, are sure indications of some abnormal condition, and their warning voices of impending danger to the hearing should be quickly obeyed.

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

No matter if caused by scarlet fever, measles, cold or other causes, if not removed or checked will emaciate the body, enfeeble the mind, destroy the hearing, and sometimes even endanger life itself. The offensiveness of the discharge, so very annoying to the patients and their friends, is only a symptom, the destructiveness of the disease itself a *post mortem* examination only can reveal. No time should be lost to have so revolting and dangerous disease removed, which can be accomplished without any pain or detriment to the general health.

Catarrh and Throat Affections,

Are also productive of deafness by the inflammation extending from the nostrils and throat to the passage of the ear, called eustachian tubes. The early manifestations from the above causes are: During a heavy cold, hearing is more or less impaired, and at times quite stopped up, which suddenly bursts open during the act of blowing the nose, coughing, or sneezing; these symptoms may be repeated for years, until finally hearing will become permanently injured.

Warning Against Procrastination.

As the spark which causes a conflagration destructive enough to lay a whole city in ashes can be extinguished by the pressure of a finger and the mighty avalanche which crushes everything in its course and buries whole villages under its ponderous masses, now could be arrested at its starting point by the intervention of a hand, so the inflammation which causes an incurable Deafness, can most generally be removed by but a few weeks' treatment, and all danger to hearing averted, if

ATTENDED TO IN TIME.

No delay therefore should be allowed to occur in procuring medical assistance as soon as the slightest morbid condition of the Ear becomes manifest.

WONDERFUL.
The Secrets of Love, or Turkish Charm of Eden, The Arabian Philter and Sultana's Great Secret of Fascination, obtained in Egypt (once in your possession you have complete control over any one you wish). Also, Ten Songs, Valuable Receipts, Beautiful Arts, How to Get Rich, Choice Secrets, &c., all mailed for 10 cents. Address T. F. WOOD, Vernon, N. J.
*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of A. A. RANKIN, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately to the undersigned. DAVID RANKIN, Administrator.
*

FOR SALE—STORE BUILDING AND LOT—New Store Building and Lot in the newly laid out town of Falls City, at the Ohio Pile Falls, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Building, 22 by 40 feet, two stories high, and handsomely finished. Price $1,600. Also, Saw and Grist Mill for rent. Address ALBERT STEWART, Uniontown, Pa.
*

A MYSTERY—ANY PERSON SENDING us their address with 25 cents inclosed, will receive by mail the name and Carte-de-visite of their future wife or husband. NORRIS & CO., 52 John street, N. Y.
*

NOTICE.—100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF handsomest ladies in the United States sent post-paid for Twenty-five cents. REEVES & CO., No. 78 Nassau street, New York City.
*

FOR SALE—FARM—A FARM OF ONE Hundred and Six Acres, situated in Little Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pa., two miles north of Enon Valley. The improvements are: Eighty Acres cleared, the balance in good Timber; two Houses, one of the Houses a first class House, containing nine Rooms, with good Cellar; large Frame Barn. The above Farm is underlaid with Coal. Also, over one hundred bearing Fruit Trees. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation. For terms apply to JOHN C. WILSON, Agent, Enon Valley, Lawrence county, Pa.
*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A HOUSE AND eight Acres of Land, two miles north of Enon Valley, situated on the road leading from Enon to Newcastle. Improvements, Frame House, four Rooms, Stable; about 75 Fruit Trees, under good fences and high state of cultivation. Also, Houses and Lots for sale in Enon, Pa., by J. C. WILSON, Real Estate Agent.
*

INVENTORS! INVENTORS!—AGENCY FOR PATENTS. THOS. A. CONNOLLY, Solicitor of Patents, No. 371 F street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., will make preliminary examinations, prepare Specifications and Drawings and prosecute applications for Letters Patent of the U. S. No charge in any such case unless a Patent be obtained. Fee $20 in ordinary cases. Special attention paid to Rejected Applications, Caveats, Reissues, etc., send for instructions.
*

AGENTS WANTED—THE COMPLETE HERBALIST; OR, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS, BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best Family Medical Books (of 408 pages, *beautifully illustrated*) that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, the large commissions allowed, *and from the fact it cannot be had at the Bookstores*, enables a good Agent to make easily from $10 to $20 per day. Price of one book, if sent by mail, $2. Address for full particulars, the Author and Publisher, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.
*

A FARM
FOR SALE,
In McCandless Township, containing 152 Acres, on Pine Creek, between Pearce's Mill and Three Degree Road, with Frame House and Barn and all other Outbuildings. Inquire on the premises.
GEORGE GRUBBS.
*

FOR SALE OR BARTER—ONE R. R. Power and Thresher; one Horse Hay Press. Inquire of WHITE BROS., No. 6 Seventh street, near Liberty.
*

BROWN'S WOOL WRAPPER.—THE latest and most complete invention for Wrapping Wool. By its use the fleece is wrapped in a compass of ten inches square, and only the fine portion of the fleece is exposed. Farmers are saving money, time and labor by using it.
Testimonials from a large number of Wool Growers, fully indorsing its merits, have been received. State and County Rights for sale at the Inventors' Bureau, No. 104 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SHINN & LOUTHER.
*

Public Sale of Real Estate.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Washington County, Pa., the undersigned Trustee of the Estate of THOMAS and JOHN S. WILKIN, decedents, will offer at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, MARCH 16TH 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., a Farm situated in Smith Township, in said county, containing 112 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. Vance, John Vance, James Russell and others. The Farm is 1½ miles from Burgettstown Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, in a good neighborhood, convenient to Schools, Churches, &c. The improvements are a good Frame House, Barn with other Buildings. There is also a good Young Orchard on the Farm.
Sale to take place on the premises, when terms will be made known.
SAMUEL MERCHANT, Trustee.
*

HOW TO GROW
Healthy Children.
Feed with Hubbell's Prepared Wheat, which contains all the blood, bone and tissue-making elements for healthy growth.
How to Grow Handsome Children.
Feed the baby with Hubbell's Prepared Wheat, rich in all the constituents which develop the organic structure into the most healthy and beautiful physical beauty.
How to Avoid Constitutional Tendencies.
Feed with Hubbell's Prepared Wheat, to obliterate the morbid tendencies of inheritance by improving digestion, increased richness of blood, and force of vital activity.
How to Make Happy Mothers.
Feed your child with Hubbell's Prepared Wheat, secure abundant and healthful alimentation, good digestion, refreshing sleep, placid temper, and exemption from the ailments of infancy.
Source and Nature of Prepared Wheat.
It is made from the finest Virginia Wheat alone, containing all the flesh-forming, earthy and saline elements of the grain, with only a portion of the starch, and none of the silicated coating. These nutritive elements are Lime, Magnesia, &c., which build up the bony skeleton; Phosphorus, Sulphur, Iron, Manganese, Soda, Potassa, &c., for the brain, nerves, animal juices; Sugar, Gum and Fecula, for respiration and the fatty tissues, with the proteine compounds (Gluten, Albumen, &c.,) from which nerve and muscular fibres are formed.
It is baked from eight to ten hours, at about the temperature of boiling water; digests without sourness, and keeps without change. Pound Packages, Fifty Cents. Made only by
HUBBELL, Apothecary,
1,410 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

ALL BOOK AGENTS
Send for the 16 REASONS why COBBIN'S DOMESTIC ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, is superior to any other. Address STREET & CO., 111 Nassau street, New York. ☞ Sold only by Agents. Refer all Eastern Publishers.

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WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.
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d*

WALTHAM WATCHES.
To Buyers of Watches Everywhere.
The greater part of the jewellers of the United States keep Waltham Watches, and cordially recommend them to their customers, notwithstanding the fact that less profit is made on these watches than on any others generally sold by the trade. The reason of this is, that the reputation of the Waltham Watch renders it an easy sale, and the result is, that though the dealer does not make as much money on each individual watch as he may on the sale of other watches, he is still the gainer through larger and readier sales. There are some, however, among the trade, who do not give the Waltham Watch the hearty support which it deserves. This portion of the trade fancy there is more money to be made by dealing in watches about which the public are ignorant, and with which there is less competition, and are content to make an occasional sale of such watches at a large profit. It is this class of dealers who, when asked about Waltham Watches, use that kind of language which leads the customer finally to buy just such a watch as is the most profitable for the dealer to sell.
For the information of persons about to buy a watch, and who may be unfavorably affected by the representations of those unfriendly to our watch, we call attention to the following suggestions:
Since the manufacture of watches was initiated at Waltham, the Company have made and sold over 400,000 watches. In every town and village of the country some wearer of a Waltham Watch may be found. Let the party about to buy ask this owner an American Watch this question:
Has Your Watch Given You Satisfaction?
We are not afraid to advise those wishing to buy a watch to guide themselves by the answer. Being satisfied as to the quality of the watch, the buyer has now only to satisfy himself that the Waltham Watch are THE CHEAPEST as well as the best. On this head we have a few words to say:
It is a well known fact in manufacturing, that the greater the number of articles manufactured by one establishment, the smaller will be the cost of each individual article. Keeping this in view, our policy has always been to sell our products at the lowest possible price in order to secure large sales, and thus enable us to manufacture watches at a minimum cost. We BELIEVE IN SMALL PROFITS AND A LARGE BUSINESS. This policy we have steadily carried out, and the result is, that to-day we manufacture twice as many watches as all the other factories in the United States put together.
We can, therefore, afford to sell cheaper than they do, and actually sell Twenty-five per cent. Cheaper than they do, quality for quality.
We would further remark that in increasing our product we have constantly improved its QUALITY AND ITS VARIETY. We have had the refusal of nearly all inventions intended to improve time pieces, and have adopted all those, and those only, which have proved to be really valuable. We have retained in our employment every head of a department we have ever had, whose services were of importance to the Company, and our present corps of designers and master mechanics cannot be equalled in this or any other country. In addition to the ability to make gold and silver cases, not only for our own movements, but for those of other factories, our watch is the only established watch that furnishes the complete in every respect.
As these Watches are for sale by the Trade generally throughout the United States, and at a profit most reasonable by competition, the Company invariably decline orders of a retail character.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, Gen'l Agents,
182 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.